

Hawaiian Gazette

VOL XXXI NO. 69.

HONOLULU, H. I.: FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1896.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1789.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Per month \$6.50
Per month, Foreign \$7.75
Per year \$5.00
Per year, Foreign \$6.00

Payable Invariably in Advance

C. G. BALLENTYNE,
Business Manager.

BUSINESS CARDS.

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO., Ltd.

Importers and Commission
Merchants.
San Francisco, and Honolulu,
216 Front St., Queen St.

HAWAIIAN WINE CO.
Frank Brown, Manager, 28 and
30 Merchant St., Honolulu, H. I.

W. A. KINNEY.
Attorney at Law, Safe Deposit
Building, upstairs, Fort Street,
Honolulu, H. I.

LYLE A. DICKEY,
Attorney at Law, P. O. Box
198, Honolulu, H. I.

WILLIAM C. PARKE,
Attorney at Law and Agent to
take Acknowledgments, No. 13
Kahumana Street, Honolulu, H. I.

W. R. CASTLE,
Attorney at Law and Notary Pub-
lic, Attends all Courts of the
Republic, Honolulu, H. I.

A. J. DERBY, D. D. S.
Dentist.

Alaiea Street, Between Hotel and
Beretania Streets.
Hours, 9 to 4. Telephone 615.

J. M. WHITNEY, M.D., D.D.S.
Dental Rooms on Fort Street. Of-
fice in Brower's Block, cor. Fort
and Hotel Sts; entrance, Hotel St.

W. F. ALLEN,
Will be pleased to transact any
business entrusted to his care.
Office over Bishop's Bank.

H. E. MCINTYRE & BRO.,
Grocery and Feed Store, Corner
King and Fort Sts., Honolulu.

THE WESTERN & HAWAIIAN
Investment Company, L'd. Money
Loaned for long or short periods
on approved security.
W. W. HALL, Manager.

WILDER & CO.
Lumber, Paints, Oils, Nails, Salt,
and Building Materials, all kinds.

H. W. SCHMIDT & SONS,
Importers and Commission Mer-
chants, Honolulu, H. I.

JOHN T. WATERHOUSE,
Importer and Dealer in General
Merchandise, Queen St., Hon-
olulu.

E. LEWERS, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke,
Successors to Lewers & Dickson.
Importers and Dealers in Lumber
and Building Materials, Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.,
Machinery of every description
Made to order.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,
Importers and Commission Mer-
chants, King and Bethel Streets,
Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Importers and Commission Mer-
chants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Is-
lands.

H. HACKFELD & CO.,
General Commission Agents,
Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

E. O. HALL & SON, L'D.
Importers and Dealers in Hard-
ware, Corner Fort and King Sts.
OFFICERS:
Wm. H. Hall, President and Manager
E. O. White, Secretary and Treasurer
Wm. F. Allen, Auditor
Thos. May and T. W. Hobron, Directors

CONSOLIDATED
SODA WATER WORKS CO., L'D.
Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.

HOLLISTER & CO.,
Agents.

TOURISTS' GUIDE
THROUGH
HAWAII.
H. M. Whitney, Publisher.

Only Complete Guide Published
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

Price 75 Cents.

For sale in Honolulu by all book and
news dealers.

School teaching seems to be the most
popular of all the fields that are open
to college women. In 1890 there were
in the United States 735 women who
were professors in colleges and univer-
sities.

MR. BRYAN ACCEPTS HIS NOMINATION.

Talks Silver to Thousands of
Gold New Yorkers.

HALFORD AGAINST ELDER SEWALL

Makes His First Republican Campaign
Speech—Hilborn Sure of Renomination—
Fusion in Washington and
Iowa—Gold Democrats Conferring.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—That the interest
of the whole city of New York was
focused today upon Madison Garden,
where William J. Bryan of Nebraska
and Arthur Sewall of Maine, who
were to be formally notified of their
nomination by the Democratic party for
the offices of President and Vice President
of the United States, was proved

by the groups of sovereign electors,
which as early as the middle of the after-
noon began to come under the trees
in Madison Square. By 5 o'clock they
had been reinforced by hundreds, and at
6 o'clock were multiplied to expectant
thousands, and before 7 o'clock were
swelled to a straining, clamorous army.

Bryan came on the platform on the
arm of Chairman James K. Jones, fol-
lowed by Sewall with George Stone of
Missouri, and Bland with Elliott Dan-
forth. Senator William M. Stewart and
Senator John P. St. John occupied the
boxes. The cheers for Mrs. Bryan had
not ended when the foremost personage
of the hour, the Democratic candidate
for President, appeared and pushed in
through the same doorway.

As the young statesman stood at the
front of the platform a flag was raised
and waved just above him in the gal-
lery, so that its folds swept down as a
background for his form and made him
the one figure of the whole assemblage.
The cheer that broke forth was of trem-
endous force. Fans and hats and
handkerchiefs fluttered in the thick,
sultry heat, and the cry of "Bryan! Bryan!"
was repeated until the crowd
weared.

The candidate bowed his head several
times, but it was only when he sat
down at the right of the stand that the
people took notice of the men who
accompanied him.

Bryan's reply to the notification ad-
dress was devoted almost entirely to
the money question. In his opening re-
marks he said:

"We do not underestimate the forces
arrayed against us, nor are we unmind-
ful of the importance of the struggle in
which we are engaged, but, relying for
success upon the righteousness of our
cause, we shall defend with all possible
vigor the position taken by our party.
We are not surprised that some of our
opponents, in the absence of better ar-
guments, resort to abusive epithets,
but they may rest assured that no lan-
guage, however violent, or invective,
however vehement, will lead us to de-
part a single hair's breadth from the
course marked out by the National con-
vention. The citizens, either public or
private, who assail the character or
question the patriotism of the delegates
assembled in the Chicago convention
assail the character and question the
patriotism of the millions who have
arrayed themselves under the banner
raised there.

"It has been charged by men standing
high in business, in political circles,
that our platform is a menace to private
security and public safety; and it has
been asserted that those whom I have
the honor for the time being to repre-
sent not only meditate an attack upon
the rights of property, but are the foes
of social order and national honor.
Those who stand upon the Chicago
platform are prepared to make known
and to defend every emotion which in-
fluences them, every purpose which ani-
mates them and every hope which in-
spires them. They understand the ge-
nius of our institutions, they are stanch
supporters of the form of government
under which we live, and they build
their faith upon the foundations laid
by their fathers."

After the meeting adjourned Bryan
spoke to a crowd of 10,000 people in
front of the Bartholdi Hotel. His audi-
ence was largely workingmen and he
was loudly cheered.

Actress to Take for Bryan.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 19.—Miss Hel-
ena Hartnat Mitchell, an actress, will
shortly take the stump for Bryan. Miss

Mitchell will open at Bloomington, Ill.,
on Labor Day, and from that time up to
election will make daily speeches over
the country.

SON AGAINST FATHER.
Harold M. Sewall Speaks for the Re-
publican Party.

FOX CROFT, Me., Aug. 14.—The Re-
publican campaign was opened here to-
night by a big rally, at which Harold
M. Sewall of Bath, Me., son of the
Democratic candidate for Vice Presi-
dent, delivered his first speech on the
issues of the day. Republicans and
Democrats came from far and near.
The meeting was held in the open air
and over 2,000 people attended. Sewall
declared for protection, which he said
was first in importance in the cam-
paign, and then delivered a strong ar-
gument in favor of sound money. Se-
wall will stump the State in opposition
to the ticket of Bryan and Sewall. He
is on good terms with his father, and
they agree on everything except poli-
ties.

APPEAL TO GOLD DEMOCRATS.
Call for a State Convention in New
York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—The sub-com-
mittee of the Democratic party reform
organization met this afternoon and after
a consultation issued a call for a
State convention to be held at Syracuse
on Monday, August 31st, to choose dele-
gates to the convention of the National
Democratic party at Indianapolis, and
nominate or provide for the nomina-
tion of Presidential Electors, Governor
and other State officers, or to take such
action in the premises as the conven-
tion may determine to be advisable.

Fusion in Washington.

ELLENBURG, Wash., Aug. 14.—
Fusion of the Populists, Democrats and
Free Silver men who left the Repub-
lican party has been effected in the State
of Washington, and the name of the
combined party will be the People's
party.

Hilborn Will be Nominated.

OAKLAND, Aug. 15.—Congressman
Hilborn swept Alameda county in the
primaries today, and his renomination
is assured, since he has pledged to him
more votes for the Vallejo convention
than are necessary to bring about that
result.

Fusion in Iowa.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, Aug. 13.—Com-
plete fusion was effected by Democrats,
Populists and Free Silver Republicans
at the Democratic State convention here
yesterday.

SEWALL'S SHIPS LIBELED.

Some Trouble for One of Mr. Bryan's
Running Mates.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Two ships be-
longing to Arthur Sewall, the Demo-
cratic vice-presidential candidate, were
seized by the marshal on labels yester-
day morning, but were subsequently re-
leased on the filing of a bond. Mr. Sew-
all is the head of the firm of Arthur
Sewall & Co., ship builders of Bath, Me.
His partner is unknown to the libelants,
who designate him in the com-
plaint as "John Doe."

The two ships, the Iroquois and W. F.
Babcock, were repaired on July 2 and
July 15 last at the dry docks of the
John N. Robbs Company. The amount
of the bill was \$848 and \$852. The re-
pairers declare that they have repeatedly
asked for the payment of their bills,
but could get no money. A second at-
tachment against the Iroquois was ob-
tained by Lewis Davis, owner of the
barkentine E. S. Powell, which was in-
jured in a collision with the Iroquois
off Long Branch on June 22, and dam-
aged, it is alleged, to the extent of \$8,-
000 for which amount action was now
brought.

Importing Gold.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Acting
Secretary Chris today received a tele-
gram from the Assistant Secretary at
New York stating that arrangements
had been made there to import \$6,000,-
000 in gold from Europe. While foreign
exchange is slightly above the import-
ing point, it is said that should it de-
cline during the next few days as rap-
idly as during the last week, gold im-
portations from Europe would yield a
good profit. The officials are hopeful
that the tide has turned, and that from
now on the reserve will be rapidly in-
creased.

Sharkey to Box with Sullivan.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Tom Sharkey
is to box four rounds with the former
champion, John L. Sullivan, at Madison
Square Garden on the night of Augus-
t 31st. This has been settled. It will be a
friendly bout in all the word implies
"Parson" Davies engineered the affair.

Actress to Take for Bryan.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 19.—Miss Hel-
ena Hartnat Mitchell, an actress, will
shortly take the stump for Bryan. Miss

LESTY FIGHTING ON CRETAN SOIL.

General Review of News from
Many Lands.

TALK ON VENEZUELA AFFAIR.

Favorable Statements by British Min-
istry—Funds to Remove Kate Field's
Body—St. Paul Breaks Her Record.
Cholera in Egypt—Manitoba Schools.

ATHENS, Aug. 19.—A telegram from
Tarrisa, Greece, says that the Turkish
troops have massacred eighty old men,
women and children in the villages of
Trambuno and Komigo, Macedonia.
The remainder of the inhabitants es-
caped to the mountains. The troops car-
ried off the crops and burned both the
villages.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—A special to
the Herald from Canea, Crete, says:

The Deputies were called together by
the Porte's special commissioner, who
received them in a most friendly man-
ner. He came at once to the point by
drawing their attention to the fact that
there were in the demands they had
formulated several which were detri-
mental to and were attacks upon the
supremacy of the Sublime Porte, and
that these would have to be withdrawn.

He said the truth of this was ap-
parent in such clauses, for instance,
as that which asks for the powers to
make commercial treaties. When this
clause and others of a similar nature
are withdrawn it is quite probable that
the demands will be granted.

The Greek Government is at last ten-
dering wise advice to the Deputies, and
recommends them to continue negoti-
ations. The Deputies are now in coun-
cil. The Imperial Commissioner will
probably give a reply to the Deputies
this week.

NANSEN HOME AGAIN.

But He Didn't Reach the Pole—Dogs
Gave Out.

CHRISTIANIA, Aug. 13.—The Af-
feposten announces that Dr. Nansen,
the Arctic explorer, has arrived at Var-
doe Island, Norway, on board the steamer
Wjndward, which recently went
to Franz Josef Land to bring back the
Jackson-Farnsworth expedition.

The Verdensgang, a daily newspaper
of this city, has received the following
telegram from Dr. Nansen: "Home
safe, after a fortunate expedition."

VARDOE, Norway, Aug. 14.—Dr.
Nansen says the Fram drifted with the
ice in a westerly direction to 84 de-
grees, and he expects the vessel will
eventually arrive at Spitzbergen. He
adds that wherever they penetrated the
ice was found to be broken. Large
patches of water were also found 3,800
metres deep. Below a depth of 150 me-
tres the water was apparently warmer,
probably owing to the Gulf stream.
Rocky points of which the explorers
had no knowledge prevented entrance
into the Olenek river for days.

In consequence of a scarcity of dogs
Dr. Nansen was compelled to turn back
at 86 degrees 15 minutes. He added
that if he had been provided with a
sufficient number of dogs and canoes
the pole would have been reached.

WINS JAPANESE LINE.

New Steamships Will Make San Diego
Their Port.

SAN DIEGO, Aug. 19.—A dispatch
from Chicago, signed by A. H. Butler,
published here this morning, says:

"Arrangements with the railroad are
complete. I have written authority that
the steamers will go to San Diego if
San Diego and Los Angeles comply
with requirements made when we were
there. I leave here for San Diego to-
morrow, stopping one day in St. Louis.
Mr. Asano leaves tomorrow for New
York."

This refers to the arrangements be-
tween the Toyo Kisen Kaisha Steam-
ship Company of Japan and the Santa
Fe Railroad Company, to run steamers
between Yokohama and San Diego for
handling overland business, especially
cotton, to Japan.

At a conference with San Diego and
Los Angeles people, Mr. As

ing six feet as their standard and in some instances even as high as seven feet cease to grow. The knife or shears, time should never require to be resorted to, for a well managed plantation, for at best they only encourage a further growth.

Coffee planting being yet in an experimental stage so to speak no results of any importance having so far been produced from the numerous plantations under various modes of treatment, the question is rather a difficult one to answer. Experience in other countries however, has clearly demonstrated what are the results from low and high topping. Still, I am of the opinion, that the matter is not one of mere fancy or experiment, but should be decided by the circumstances of each particular case, with regard to the climate, rainfall, etc., as affecting the development of the trees and their productiveness and especially in the distance apart at which they are planted.

In wet districts, such as Oahu for instance, where the trees make a rapid and luxuriant growth, and have a tendency to put forth an abundance of wood I should advocate low topping with numerous handlings, in order to produce a stock tree and divert its energies to forming berry. In Kona, where the conditions are entirely different, high topping might perhaps be resorted to with success, but I should certainly place the limit at five feet.

The result of allowing trees to grow to a height of six or seven feet, and then topping, almost invariably produces a tree with a slender stem towards the extremity, with long whippy primaries on top. This is forcibly illustrated in a patch of coffee, planted by Wm. Suter, in the woods above Hilo, on the Volcano Road, where the trees appear to have been topped at heights averaging from six to eight feet. Any one visiting this patch, taking particular notice of the form of the trees and the style of the primaries, can form a very good opinion for himself of the merits of high topping.

Turn from this picture to that produced by the coffee of the Messrs. Goudie Bros. on the Catholic Mission lands in Puna, planted by Roderic Ross, and what is the result? Here is a field of coffee of 30 acres, planted at 6x6 feet apart and topped at four feet, which for uniformity in appearance, healthy and stock growth of the trees, with vigorous primaries set close together, I have no hesitation in saying, for its age, is the finest field of coffee in the district, and reflects greatest credit on Messrs. Ross and Goudie for the manner in which it was planted, and the efficient state in which it is maintained. I understand the latter gentleman to state it was not two years old, and yet at the time of my visit, the trees showed a crop well advanced towards maturity, which I estimated at from 1500 to 2000 lbs. It would not surprise me to hear that next year's crop will average one pound to the tree. The elevation of the plantation is between 600 and 700 ft. above sea level, and the formation of the soil is "aa-aa," very similar to the lands in Kona.

The whole argument of low and high topping resolves itself to this. To maintain a tree with a given number of primaries, for the production of new wood, situated at a convenient distance from the surface of the ground to facilitate picking operations; and to bear regular and uniform crops, without over taxing the energies of the tree. Is this result to be produced by trees planted at 6x6 ft. apart, 1210 to one acre and topped at 4 ft. or in those set out at 8x8 ft. apart, 680 to one acre, topped at 6 or 7 ft.? Will the latter method produce more crop per acre than the former? Until this point has been settled by actual experiment in Hawaii, the subject of topping, like that of the distance apart at which trees should be planted, will remain a debated question, and must be left to the intelligence and common sense of each individual planter.

TIME OF TOPPING

We now come to the proper time and manner in which the operation should be performed. I have heard it stated by some planters that a tree should not be topped until it has grown considerably above the height required, in order to allow time for the formation of the bark. For my part, I cannot see the force of such an argument. If one were to wait for the formation of bark on the wood which has to be removed by pruning and handling, these operations could not be performed at all. What applies in one case will not certainly do so in the other. The proper time therefore to perform the operation, is when the tree has arrived at the desired height, or say six inches above, when it can be easily accomplished with the knife or snipped with the shears. The idea of leaving on two or three feet of unnecessary wood, is not only a loss of time but subjects the tree to a considerable waste of energy in producing and maintaining a mass of useless branches which eventually must be removed.

Topping is performed in the following manner:—Cutting the top of the tree, or what is removed to be cut, in two places immediately above the head. Space of thus leaving about six inches of stem remaining in the trunk of each. In order to ease the operation of cutting the primaries is to prevent the subsequent splitting of the tree. The practice of merely cutting off the top of a tree should never be resorted to, as such a course will invariably result in the splitting of the tree, and the tops which can only be rendered fit for use by the length of time in the topping below. As the end of stem.

METHODS OF TOPPING

The first method of topping will be not only the easiest, but the most dangerous, as it requires the planter to assume the following position to perform the operation:—lie on the ground, or sit on a stool, immediately above the tree, and, as far as possible, overlook any branches which are intended to be cut off. It may not always be possible to carry out the plan in detail for one may have lost one or more primaries. In such cases it will be necessary to train the planter to the extent of resorting to the gap for the essential to keep the tree as near to a vertical form as possible, and have the top wood regular and evenly distributed over the ground, the tree. As soon as the top wood is removed, the planter should be taken off the stool, and the tree spread out on the ground. As soon as the planter has set on the

boundaries for that year's crop, it will be time to train alternate ones on the opposite side of the primaries for the one in the year following.

The result of pruning a coffee tree is somewhat similar to that caused by topping; numerous secondaries will make their appearance, sometimes in clusters of two and three, especially from the joints where branches have been removed by the knife. It is at this stage and at subsequent intervals, that the importance of systematic handling can be appreciated. If all such growth were not promptly removed they would develop until the coffee tree became a dense thicket, with a mass of distorted branches growing in all directions, impervious to both sunshine and air; the suckers would become gormandizers, and all the energies of the tree, which by the laborious pruning had been directed towards the formation of berry, would be lost. Handling, therefore, must be carefully carried out as often as may be required, which to a great extent will depend upon the nature of the season and the local conditions of the climate in which the plantation may be situated.

The style of handling now required is precisely similar to that previously described, only it will be more extensive and will require close supervision to see that the work is properly done, for there will be an abundance of fresh wood which must be removed.

Proceed in the same manner as before—by first thinning out the center of the tree; then turn your attention to the primaries, each one in its turn, and take off all the fresh secondaries which have made their appearance since pruning, especially where the knife was used, where they will be found in clusters, care being taken, however, not to disturb those trained for next year's crop. Should any of these prove to be sickly, or weak, they may be substituted by allowing a healthier one to take their place, and the weaker one should be removed with the knife if necessary. Now look along the secondaries which are from bearing wood for this year, and unless they are deficient in foliage remove all the tertiaries. Should a gap occur a tertiary may be left to fill the space.

In handling along the secondaries great care must be exercised not to disturb the crop, or spike, should there be any on the tree. In fact, in all pruning and handling the greatest care is required so as not to injure branches by undue haste or careless treatment. It is far better to take more time and accomplish a less number of trees during the day, than to rush the work through with a view of reducing the cost per acre. Neither of the foregoing works should ever be given out in contract, or performed by task work. No matter what it costs, the work should be carried out by day labor, with the most intelligent men in the gang, and under close personal supervision.

It may be asked, how are Japanese laborers to be trained to carry out such particular work? In reply to this question I will ask another. How were the coolies in India and Ceylon broken in to pruning and handling of coffee estates? Yet such was the case, and I can remember certain coolies who could perform the work as well as myself, if not better. They had to be taught by degrees, commencing with a few of the best men, who after a while would help by imparting their knowledge to others. I admit it requires a good deal of patience on the part of the overseer or manager; and it is needless to say he must have a thorough knowledge of the work himself. If it was possible, therefore, to train the Tamil coolie to do the work, I can see no reason why there should be any more difficulty in breaking in the Japanese to do likewise—some of whom are just as intelligent, if not more so.

Moreover, although it may appear somewhat elaborate, it is not really so, provided the plantation is taken in hand from the start, and all the various details in the work are carried out at the proper time. If a plantation has been neglected, then it is a very different thing. I have seen some trees myself which I should be very sorry to tackle. It would be really hard to know where to begin. The only advice I can give to those who may be unfortunate enough to be encumbered with coffee trees in such a state, is not to attempt to bring them back to shape at once, for the shock would be more than the trees would be likely to stand. Moreover, what little crop they might have would require to be sacrificed. It will require at least two years, and perhaps three, if the trees have been neglected for several prunings. As the object of this article is to prevent any such calamity, I will not enter into details as to how it is to be remedied, but will be pleased to supply the information at any time should it be desired.

PRUNING INSTRUMENTS

In regard to the instruments required, all that is necessary is an ordinary pruning knife and a small saw. Shears may be used, but with some experience I have had lately with shears, I consider the knife is preferable, for all branches should be severed with a clean cut and as close to the primaries as possible, which cannot always be done by the shears. All large branches are treated with the saw first, then trimmed with the knife.

It cannot be too forcibly impressed upon all those interested in coffee culture that when once a tree has been topped, pruning supplemented by systematic and careful handling, form the most important and scientific work the planter will have to contend with—failure to perform which will bring ruin and disaster on the most carefully laid out plantation.

In Ceylon my superintendent who could not be pruned or handled an estate under his charge would be considered in the same light with the one who failed to harvest his crop when ripe, as he would have received a prompt discharge.

Without pruning and handling there can be little or no crop. All the fertilizer in the world will not remedy the evil. It would be a sheer waste of time and money to apply manure to the which were a mass of wood as would be likewise a folly to attempt to work in a plantation overrun with weeds.

In order that the fertilizers may produce the results for which they are intended,

certain well defined conditions must exist on the plantation to be treated. As this, with the expenditures and cost of various works, will form the subject of my next article, I will say no more at present.

Before concluding, there is one piece of advice I should like to offer to small planters, or those who are not prepared or have not the means to undertake the work as described in this article. Do not top your trees, but allow them to grow to their natural height. You will undoubtedly experience some difficulty and inconvenience in harvesting your crop, but after all, that is preferable to having none to pick.

AULD REEKIE.

SOME OAHU CANAIGRE.

Splendid Results From Ranch of Armstrong & Andrade.

Good Tubers With Plenty of Tannin. On Exhibition at Pacific Hardware Store.

Another evidence of the capability of the soil of Oahu to produce good products was brought to this office on Wednesday in the shape of a basket of canaigre roots from the ranch conducted by Messrs. Armstrong and Andrade. There were ten large tubers, measuring all the way from three to ten inches in length—good, healthy looking roots, every one of them, and all the product of a single plant.

The boys are now busy transplanting the plants from the eight-acre nursery, and the collection of tubers sent to this city is said to be a good average of the product found in every hill of the nursery. The field that is now being cultivated includes some sixty acres, located a few miles from Pearl City, along the Waialua road. The land had previously been regarded as practically useless, but it seems to be just the place for canaigre. There is every reason to believe that the larger fields will yield a plant that will equal the nursery product, both in size and the amount of tannin contained. In fact, upon the amount of tannin contained in the tubers the success of the canaigre industry in this country depends. The tubers from the nursery have been analyzed and found to be fully up to the standard, which will make the cultivation of the plant one of the best paying industries of the country. Furthermore, experiments have been made in tanning leather with the Island product, which have been equally successful. A sample of the leather, together with the canaigre has been placed on exhibition in the window of the Pacific Hardware Company.

The young men who are conducting the ranch are bright, hard working fellows and deserving of every success of which their efforts now seem to give promise.

THE OLD GREEKS
Had an eye for the beautiful. The Greek word Kosmos, taken in one sense, means ornamental; while Kosmetikos translated means skilled in decoration; and Kosmeo means order. For this reason the name

COSMEON WARE

... has been given to a line of pure Aluminum goods that we handle comprising,

Hair Brushes, Combs, Hand Mirrors, Trays for the Toilet Table, And innumerable small articles

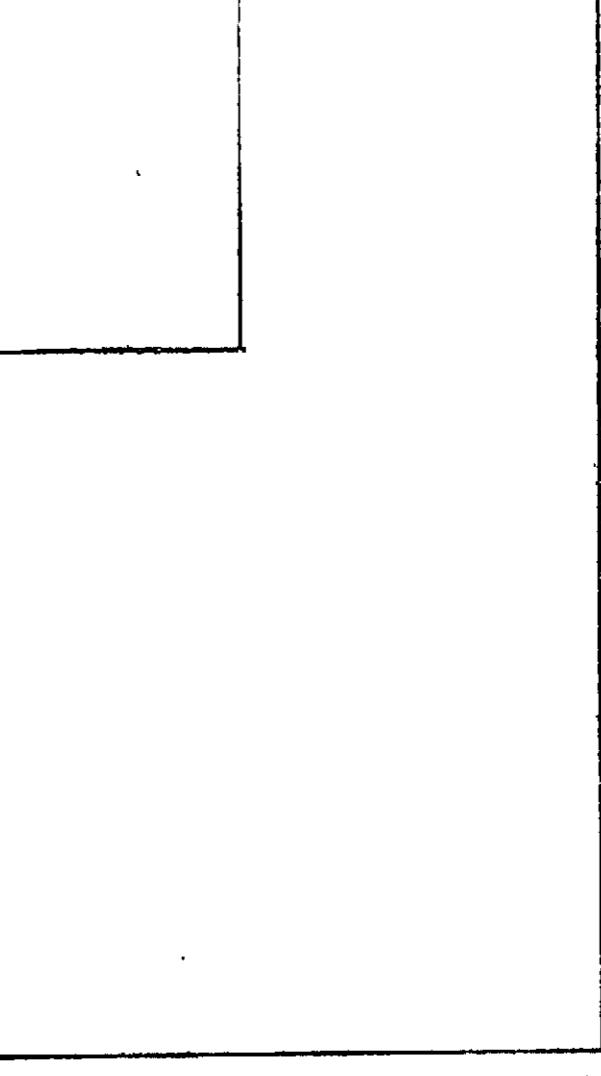
usually made in silver at higher prices. The entire surface of these articles is unchangeable, and never tarnishes, even should it come in contact with water. The articles have the appearance of frosted silver, and are as light as a feather. All these qualities taken together give the ware that delicate grace that lovers of the beautiful admire so much. The engraved part is all hand work by skilled artisans. The filigree ornamentation, in point of style, is unique and classed with high art.

COSMEON WARE is just as wonderful as the aluminum it is made out of, and the world is never done talking of the wonderful qualities that valuable metal possesses. We have a large assortment on hand, tastefully laid out for inspection. Just the thing for presents to sweethearts and wives.

Without pruning and handling there can be little or no crop. All the fertilizer in the world will not remedy the evil. It would be a sheer waste of time and money to apply manure to the which were a mass of wood as would be likewise a folly to attempt to work in a plantation overrun with weeds.

In order that the fertilizers may produce the results for which they are intended,

PUZZLE NO. 2.



OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE - - - Queen Street, Honolulu.

ROBERT CATTON.
ENGINEER.

Importer of Sugar Machinery

Steam Ploughs, Rails and Rolling Stock, Cast and Wrought Iron Piping, Coffee and Rice Machinery.

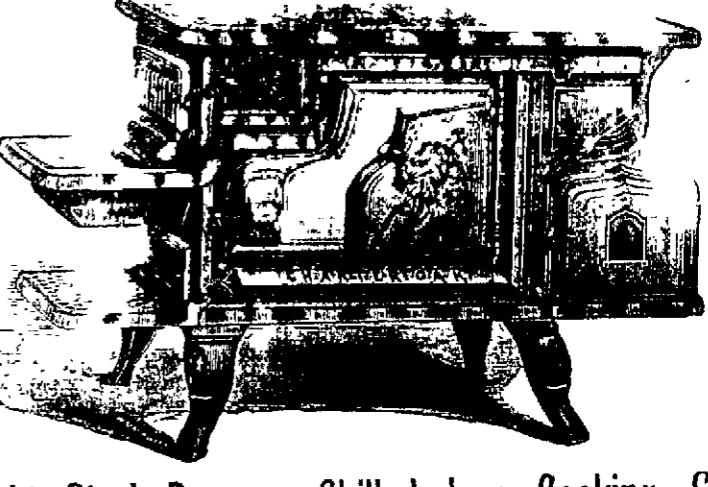
Disintegrators, "Victoria" Cream Separators.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

HOLLISTER & CO.
CORNERS FORT AND MERCHANT STREETS.

Import direct from the principal factories of the World.

JOHN NOTT,



Wrought Steel Ranges, Chilled Iron Cooking Stoves

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS:

Agate Ware (White, Gray and Nickel-plated), Pumps, Water and Soil Pipes, Water Closets and Urinals, Rubber Hose and Lawn Sprinklers, Bath Tubs and Sinks, O. S. Gutters and Leaders, Sheet Iron Copper, Zinc and Lead, Lead Pipe and Pipe Fittings.

PLUMBING, TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WORK.

Dimond Block, 75-79 King Street.

The Daily "Advertiser."
75 Cents a Month.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.
AGENTS.

LONG SESSION OF BOARD OF HEALTH

Matters of Considerable Importance Under Discussion.

THE QUESTION OF A WATER RIGHT

Reports from Various Inspectors—Petitions from Different Sources—Baths for Kalaupapa—Spiritual Consolation for Lepers at Kalihi Station.

The Board of Health met at 3 p. m. yesterday. Present, W. O. Smith, president; Drs. Day, Wood, Emerson, and Messrs. Kelipio, Lansing, C. B. Reynolds, Executive Officer; Dr. Alvarez and Dr. W. T. Monsarrat.

Dr. Monsarrat reported the inspection of 143 bullocks killed. Any that were at all infected were condemned.

Under the Act to Mitigate, seventy women were reported examined.

Inspector Kelipio reported 48,374 fish examined.

The report of the Superintendent of the Insane Asylum showed seventy inmates, as follows: Hawaiians, 22; Chinese, 20; Portuguese, 28.

Mr. Lansing, from the Insane Asylum Committee, reported a request from Mr. Cutler for wiring the building for electric lights.

President Smith suggested that as the expenses of the Asylum must be closely guarded, Mr. Rowell had better go over and investigate.

Dr. H. W. Howard reported 2,764 patients treated at the dispensary during the last quarter; 735 health certificates issued to school children and 2 denied, and 3 lepers apprehended.

Superintendent Meyers of the leper settlement reported that the site for the new bath house had been selected and that work would soon begin. He also stated that there had been considerable sickness at the settlement, but it had passed over.

An application from Dr. R. H. Brown for license to practice was referred to the Board of Examiners, and he was so notified.

The following interesting letter from Dr. Gregory Jordan, medical inspector at Kobe, Japan, was read:

Hong Kong, 1st August, 1896.
To the Hon. Henry E. Cooper,

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Republic of Hawaii:

Sir—I have the honor to inform you that since the date of the departure of the last steamer from Honolulu up to the present and embracing a period of 20 days, there have been 28 fresh cases of plague reported and 22 deaths. I regret extremely to state that during this period one European, Sister Catherine McIntosh, has been attacked with this disease. Sister Catherine was one of the most indefatigable workers during the severe epidemic of 1894, being in constant attendance on the sick at the Plague Hospital at Kennedy Town, but was not affected then. Again this year she has been constantly nursing at the Plague Hospital, but has now been attacked by the disease. I am glad to report, however, that she has passed the crisis and is on the fair road of recovery.

The period embraced in this report has been in other respects uneventful as to health statistics. The usual number of malarial fever cases occur, but owing to the extreme drought bowel complaints are very rare.

We have lately experienced a period of extreme heat, the thermometer standing as high as 94 deg. Fahr. in the shade of offices in the city. So high a temperature is unprecedented and unknown to the oldest residents of the Colony. I regret to state that this extreme heat has been attended with several casualties, there have been a few fatal cases of sunstroke (Heat Apoplexy), both in the harbor and on shore. Two of these fatal cases have been attended with extreme temperatures of 109 deg. and 108.6 deg. Fahr. in the axilla, and both fatal within a very few hours.

The Colony is at present suffering from the effects of a severe Typhoon which passed over the city on the night of the 29th instant and has put a severe strain on the scavenging work of the city. The streets being spread with broken branches of trees and foliage, together with blown down tiles from roofs of houses, etc., and along the Praya the streets being cut up by the continual wash of the sea spray.

In conclusion, I beg to attach a memo of the daily number of Plague cases and deaths during the period of 20 days embraced in this report.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
G. JORDAN, M.S.,
Sanitary Inspector at Hong Kong to the Republic.

MEMO OF PLAGUE RETURNS.

	No. of cases	No. of deaths
July, 1896		
Twelfth	3	2
Thirteenth	1	1
Fourteenth	2	2
Fifteenth	0	0
Sixteenth	3	1
Seventeenth	1	3
Eighteenth	2	2
Nineteenth	2	2
Twentieth	2	2
Twenty-first	1	1
Twenty-second	0	0
Twenty-third	2	2
Twenty-fourth	1	1
Twenty-fifth	1	1
Twenty-sixth	1	1
Twenty-seventh	1	0
Twenty-eighth	0	0
Twenty-ninth	1	1
Thirtieth	0	0
Thirty-first	2	1
Totals	26	22

A petition signed by several residents of Nuuanu, objecting to the opening of a ditch that was closed during the

cholera time, was presented to the Board. President Smith reported the circumstances connected with the closing of the ditch.

Dr. Wood said the Board was in a rather happy position. The ditch was a nuisance and was closed. No suit for damages could be brought against the Board in consequence. If the ditch was opened again it could be closed by the same means.

Mr. Lansing thought the position taken by the Board was correct; such a place is bound to become a nuisance through leaves collecting and remaining in the ditch.

Mr. Reynolds reported finding in two places where closets and cesspools emptied into the stream. He believed the place would continue to be a nuisance unless watchmen could be placed there to see that the ditch was kept clean.

Dr. Wood thought the matter could be remedied by cementing the ditch.

Dr. Day said the Board was in a position to say that the ditch could be opened under certain conditions, which were that the ditch could be cemented or tiled at the expense of persons through whose land the ditch runs. If it is opened as it was before it would be a menace to public health.

President Smith suggested that Mrs. Foster be notified that if the ditch is opened and maintained as it had been prior to its closing, it would be considered a menace and would be closed.

President Smith showed by a copy of a letter sent Mrs. Foster in October, 1895, that permission was given her and others to use the ditch under certain circumstances.

It was decided by the Board to notify Mrs. Foster and other property holders on the line that the ditch could be used only on condition that it pass through a pipe that will guarantee a flow of water uncontaminated by organic matter.

The petition of a Chinese whose wife is at the receiving station to allow her to return to her home at Koolau during her present illness from fever, and to then remove her to China as soon as she recovers, was laid over for a week. Petition of Dr. George Herbert for a leave of absence was granted.

Request from W. J. Lowrie, manager Ewa Plantation, that Dr. Weddick be appointed an agent of the Board of Health at Ewa. The secretary was requested to notify Mr. Lowrie that results must be given for the request before action can be taken.

Petition from Father Clement for permission to visit the receiving station whenever he had occasion to go to Kapiolani Home for Girls was referred to Dr. Alvarez, with the understanding that those not bedridden be allowed to attend chapel when the clergyman called there.

A communication from Dr. Alvarez relative to vaccination was read. It contained strong suggestions for enforcing vaccination among the people on the Islands, inasmuch as arm to arm vaccination is prohibited by law. The paper was handed in duplicate to Drs. Day and Emerson to make such changes and additions as in their judgment may be beneficial, and to report at the next meeting of the Board.

The president announced that Dr. Hildebrand had been appointed physician to issue certificates of health to female pupils in the public schools. A letter from Miss Isabel Coan of Tacoma, for a position as teacher in the lower grade schools of the Islands was read and filed.

President Cooper read a letter from the manager of Pepeekeo Plantation to the effect that an addition to the present school building in that place was very badly needed on account of the increase of children who had reached the school age. He wrote as if he was very much interested in the matter of the education of the youth, and said that he would take upon himself the responsibility of putting on the addition at the very lowest rate possible. Mr. Townsend assured the Board that the matter could be left in no better hands. It was then voted that the sum of \$400 be paid out for extension of the school house at Pepeekeo.

In speaking of Lahainalua, Inspector Townsend in his enthusiasm said:

"Yes, they do need repairs and improvements on the school building at that place. Why, you can stand and knock the shingles off the roof with your fist. I tell you it is too low altogether."

Then remarked President Cooper with a smile:

"I believe you drew the plans for it yourself, did you not?"

Answer echoed:

"Well, now, come to think of it, I did."

At 4:45 p. m. the Board adjourned after being instructed that there would be another meeting for the transaction of important business at 2:30 p. m. on Friday.

"It would not surprise me at all," he added, "to see the prices of these new ideal means of locomotion to be so reduced that almost any family could own one, nor would it surprise me to see them manufactured in Honolulu. No. Electricity need not be the motive power, coal oil and gasoline are cheaper, and perhaps safer. In Chicago, recently, during a race by horseless carriages one propelled by one of these won against those by electricity. Their cost, too, is much less."

"I have great faith in the scheme," he said in conclusion, "and as soon as they are proven a perfect success in other cities they will be used here. The people in Honolulu are reasonably progressive once they see an article that has merit. History shows that during the past decade they have not turned their backs on innovations."

MORROW IN JAIL.

W. P. Morrow, who was released on bond some time ago pending trial in the Circuit Court on the charge of assault on Pat Curtis, was yesterday evening surrendered by his bondsmen, Messrs. Hawking and Mackenzie, and was immediately arrested and locked up.

Great Britain has 35,000 physicians. The State of Washington has salmon fisheries worth \$1,500,000 a year, and catches 10,000 fur seals. It exports \$8,000,000 worth of lumber and coal and raises 15,000,000 bushels of wheat.

EDUCATORS IN WEEKLY SESSION

Bureau of Education Met as
Usual Yesterday.

MORE APPLICATIONS FOR PLACES

Select School Wanted at Kohala—J. L. Dumas Makes Sundry Requests—Additions Wanted at Pepeekeo School. Repairs Needed at Lahainalua.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Board of Education, held yesterday afternoon, there were present President Cooper, Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Mrs. E. W. Jordan, Professor Alexander, H. S. Townsend and J. F. Scott.

The Board, having received notice of the death of the little daughter of W. E. Bowen, a member, instructed the secretary to express its sincere regret and sympathy.

President Cooper announced that the contracts for building the Royal and Maemae schools had been awarded and that the work would begin as soon as possible.

Osmer Abbott of Lahainalua dropped in at the meeting and gave his ideas on the water rights at the school of which he is principal. He asked that the matter be further considered. Although the Board came to no definite decision, it seemed to be the sense of the meeting that in case of sale to the plantation the water reserved should be measured.

Inspector Townsend reported that he had authorized Professor Dresslar to procure an additional teacher for Lahainalua school. This action was approved by the Board.

President Cooper read a letter from residents of Kohala, Hawaii, asking that the Government establish a select school at that place, they paying part of the teacher's salary in the form of tuition. The Board decided that since the law requires that all tuition fees go in as Government realization, the Government could not extend its aid in the matter.

Miss Margaret Walker of this city was granted an extension of one year on her teacher's certificate.

J. L. Dumas made several requests of the Board, which were laid aside for consideration at the next meeting. The main one was that the vote consigning rooms in the third story of the High School building to him be reconsidered.

He stated that his pupils were obliged to go over to the Royal School for certain exercises, and that after the walk to and from this place they should not be made to walk up three flights of stairs to the upper story of the High School building.

A letter from Miss Isabel Coan of Tacoma, for a position as teacher in the lower grade schools of the Islands was read and filed.

President Cooper read a letter from the manager of Pepeekeo Plantation to the effect that an addition to the present school building in that place was very badly needed on account of the increase of children who had reached the school age. He wrote as if he was very much interested in the matter of the education of the youth, and said that he would take upon himself the responsibility of putting on the addition at the very lowest rate possible. Mr. Townsend assured the Board that the matter could be left in no better hands. It was then voted that the sum of \$400 be paid out for extension of the school house at Pepeekeo.

In speaking of Lahainalua, Inspector Townsend in his enthusiasm said:

"Yes, they do need repairs and improvements on the school building at that place. Why, you can stand and knock the shingles off the roof with your fist. I tell you it is too low altogether."

Then remarked President Cooper with a smile:

"I believe you drew the plans for it yourself, did you not?"

Answer echoed:

"Well, now, come to think of it, I did."

At 4:45 p. m. the Board adjourned after being instructed that there would be another meeting for the transaction of important business at 2:30 p. m. on Friday.

"It would not surprise me at all," he added, "to see the prices of these new ideal means of locomotion to be so reduced that almost any family could own one, nor would it surprise me to see them manufactured in Honolulu. No. Electricity need not be the motive power, coal oil and gasoline are cheaper, and perhaps safer. In Chicago, recently, during a race by horseless carriages one propelled by one of these won against those by electricity. Their cost, too, is much less."

"I have great faith in the scheme," he said in conclusion, "and as soon as they are proven a perfect success in other cities they will be used here. The people in Honolulu are reasonably progressive once they see an article that has merit. History shows that during the past decade they have not turned their backs on innovations."

The S. C. Allen will be through discharging her cargo of general merchandise about Saturday.

From a statement just issued by the British Board of Trade it appears that in 1894 the United Kingdom produced 188,277,000 tons, Germany, 76,741,000; France, 26,964,000; Belgium, 20,534,000; Australia, 9,573,000; Japan, in 1893, 3,271,000, and the United States, 152,488,000 tons of coal. Canada produces between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 tons per annum, and in addition imports about half her total consumption, principally from the United States.

The Daily Advertiser, 75 cents a month, delivered by carrier.

FOR BEAUTIFUL HAIR

Ayer's Hair Vigor

RESTORES COLOR,

PROMOTES

Luxuriant Growth,

Keeps the scalp cool, moist, healthy, and free from dandruff.

It is the best dressing in the world, and is perfectly harmless.

Those desiring to retain the youthful appearance of the hair to an advanced period of life should use

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. PARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY AUGUST 28, 1896.

Now that the American League has changed its constitution, the best thing it can do is to change its name. A distinctively American organization that includes all nationalities, whether naturalized or not, is a complete misnomer, if not indeed approaching a stage of gross foolishness.

The catalogue of Oahu College, recently published, and copies of which will be forwarded to the United States by the next mail, is one of the best pamphlets of the kind that has ever been issued in this country. It is an evidence of the progressive character of the institution, and sets forth in interesting detail what is being done to place the best educational advantages at the disposal of the young men and women of this country.

Kaiulani rumors have been spreading about the city at a great rate of late, and statements increase in their positive character as they have passed from mouth to mouth among the Opposition. The rumors are so thoroughly devoid of official foundation that we will not attempt to refute them, except to notify the active rumorologists, whose desires are possibly father to their thoughts, that any person or collection of persons, of this country or any other country who make an attempt to create a change in the present order of affairs will be obliged to face 2,000 or more men who can do their talking with rifles if necessary.

The result of the work Messrs. Armstrong and Andrade are doing on their canaigre ranch is a good example of what young men with plenty of energy, fair capital and no fear of hard work can do in this country. We hear from them no complaints as to the impossibility for white men to work under the "hot sun of the tropics." They have started out on a venture that entails plenty of hard "bone" work, and there is every prospect that they will meet with success and demonstrate that more than one agricultural industry can thrive on these Islands. As pioneers in a new industry they are entitled to a great deal of credit.

The electric weed killer is one of the latest productions of electrical genius. The machine has been put through the experimental test by the Illinois Central railroad and has proved effective though rather expensive. The apparatus consists of a wire brush about ten feet long and four inches wide, suspended by a frame from the end of a flat car on which is placed a dynamo, the necessary transformers and other electrical equipment. Steam is furnished from the locomotive to operate the dynamo. The brush, charged with electricity, is moved slowly along in contact with the vegetation, the theory being that the current will leave the brush, enter the plants and by destroying their cellular tissue destroy their vitality. In the experiments made the plants with which the electric brush came in contact were found to be dried up and quite dead the following day.

President Cleveland, in his latest proclamation warning the citizens of the United States against violation of the neutrality laws, says that any combination of persons organized in the United States for the purpose of proceeding to and making war against a foreign country with which the United States is at peace, and provided with arms to be used for such purpose, constitutes a "military expedition or enterprise" within the meaning of the neutrality laws, and that the providing or preparing of the means for such "military expedition or enterprise," which is expressly prohibited by said laws, includes furnishing or aiding in transportation for such "military expedition or enterprise." We are pleased to note the flat-footed manner in which President Cleveland declares himself, but it is strange that he failed to discover this interpretation of the law some twelve or fourteen months after the Wahlerberg affair.

One of our correspondents suggests that now the opera house has been completely renovated and is to all intents and purposes a new structure, it be given a new name. This is by no means an entirely suggestion although the matter of a name is not a question of supreme importance. The place first went under the name of Music Hall and later was given the name of the Royal Hawaiian Opera House. It is doubtless the old title would serve every purpose, but we never heard of Irwin Opera House under the present building.

Mr. Irwin has spent his money without stint and has given the country the best the market affords. The past record of the opera house in this country has not been such as to warrant any man building as a financial investment. The time and money Mr. Irwin has expended is practically a gift to the community, and the least the people who profit by his liberality can do is to associate his name with this feature of Hawaiian progress in which he has been the prime mover.

The biggest stir this Puritan place has had in many a year was caused by the appearance this morning of the first number of the Sunday edition of the Daily Star. All the up-to-date population heartily endorse the advance step, but the enterprise is bitterly denounced by a number of the church party. The Star people are serene. They find they have made a hit, and in answer to censure point to the publication of the old missionary paper on Monday mornings, necessitating all Sunday work, and to the Sunday band concerts and Sunday target shooting, lately indorsed by the Government. An attempt will be made to stop the Sunday Star, but its managers announce that they intend to keep it up any cost in the way of defense in court.—Honolulu correspondent of the Chronicle.

Yes? Possibly some one connected with the paper "without strings" knows the author of the above. The statements made are entirely misleading, and misrepresent the Government as well as the community. As to the Sunday paper we have no fight, but it is about time a band was put around the head of one of our local correspondents.

INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

The hue and cry that has been raised against the health regulation that requires the school children and teachers to obtain a health certificate seems entirely unnecessary, and in fact not in keeping with the best interests of the community at large. The health conditions are such in many districts that it is quite necessary to keep a careful watch upon the children attending the schools, where they are thrown into close contact with each other in their play and also in the school room, where books and slates are exchanged promiscuously. Some people may maintain that they can see no element of danger in these facts, but at the same time there are still others who have quite as good a right to be heard who do see a possible danger arising from the mingling together of children of different nationalities and from homes where the sanitary precautions are not up to the usual standard of the more advanced Anglo-Saxon. This may be classed as the sentimental side of the proposition, but nevertheless the guardians of public health are positive of the necessity of protecting the school children, and their opinion is by no means based on sentiment.

Furthermore, the regulation of the Board is not necessarily irksome, since a certificate signed by any licensed physician is accepted. Those employing private physicians need have no fear of the interference of the Government officials. The Government physicians examine those who are unable to employ private physicians; and indeed the Government has gone so far as to employ a lady physician to assist in the school inspection, in order to allay objections that might be raised in many families.

Taken all in all, objection to the school inspection seems to be only the result of misguided judgment on the one hand and on the other the natural born tendency to endeavor to throw the light of misrepresentation upon any act of any department of the Government. The inspection is necessitated by the peculiar conditions that exist in the country, and those who object to the liberal interpretation of the rule made by the Board of Health are simply lending their voices to bring about a state of affairs that will react to their own detriment.

ROAD WORK.

A feature of the New Zealand department of labor which was not noted in our previous review in the department report, is the "Cooperative Works." In opening up new roadways the Government gives employment to such men as are desirous of obtaining land holdings in the immediate district. The commissioner remarks that it appears to be a fact that not only is the work as cheaply done, but as perfectly done as by the tender system. More work in superintendence is required from the Government officers, but the cost of the "boy orator" will be elected President in November next. The calculations of the New York Sun and the New York Times may be all astray, and the silver men may be building castles in the air, for there may be elements in the presidential contest of the existence of which they are all entirely ignorant. But there always this to be considered, that there is a probability that the changes which may take place between today and the end of November may be in favor either than against the Populist cause.

After making his calculations, the editor proceeds: "The reader sees from this that greater wonders have happened in the political world than that the moral effect upon the workmen should not be lost sight of, it is a pleasure to watch men working straightforwardly for themselves and not with a continual glance over the shoulder at a master." While it might not be possible to incorporate in this country the New Zealand plan of taking up lands, there is a suggestion in the foregoing that may be noted with pleasure in alloting the construction of the new roads in outside districts. Whether it is possible preference should be given the men giving their time and

money to the development of lands along the roadway. Contract labor and prison labor serve its purpose in sections where the lands on either side have yet to be reclaimed, but in many districts there are small owners who regard as a streak of good fortune an opportunity to "earn wages" by labor on the roads. It is certainly good business proposition for the Government to aid these men as much as possible. Such a course puts money into the hands of a class of people who need it and is remarked by the New Zealand commissioner saves the Government the middle-man's profit.

DEVELOPMENT OF OAHU.

Mr. Dillingham speaks a timely work in the interest of the Island of Oahu, as he can always be depended upon to do. There are those who will form the opinion that he paints the picture in too brilliant colors, but it is the men of ultra-enthusiastic ideas who have headed progressive movements in every country. There is no reason why the business men of Honolulu should hold to the idea that Oahu has reached its limit so far as its power of production is concerned, and there is every reason why they should favor the development of new agricultural industries here.

Honolulu today is relying altogether too much upon the business gained from the other Islands. Its business men seem to forget oftentimes that the day is coming when in their trade relations the other Islands will become less dependent upon this port. But leaving this question aside, why should good, arable land, suited to the cultivation of sugar and coffee, to say nothing of canaigre and other products which the active mind of Commissioner Marsden may demonstrate the value of, be left for the cattle or lantana to roam over, when by the application of a little money and brains the land can be made to produce a good return? Oahu has the principal port of entry; it is in closer touch with the trans-Pacific trade than any other Island; it has a railroad that will some day tap every coffee gulch and sugar field on the Island, and the cost of handling produce will be much less than in any other district in the country. Why is it, then, that in opening up new districts the pioneer should fail to give this section of the country careful attention? Probably the answer is found in the general disposition of the Anglo-Saxon to seek out the larger fields in which to cut a dash, rather than center attention on matters in the close vicinity. It is for the interest of the Honolulu merchant to favor local development, as by so doing they are in the center of trade that cannot be diverted to other channels. They are now the center of the International circle, but if they create an Oahu industrial circle, new strength is added to their position.

CANADIAN VIEW OF AMERICAN POLITICS.

In a recent issue of the Victoria Colonist the editor gives a review of the political situation in the United States. The article is of particular interest, since its author is by no means a neophyte in politics, and he views the struggle in the United States from a non-partisan standpoint. He is a thorough-going Canadian, but is nevertheless in close touch with the sentiment of the people across the line.

He starts off with the statement that the talk of the silver party gaining the day is by no means "mere brag," and unless the sentiment changes to a great extent, Bryan's chances of success are far from being merely fanciful. He notes that the New York Sun concedes to Bryan 166 electoral votes, while the Times concedes 176. It requires 224 electoral votes to elect the President, and according to the concession of the Times Bryan has only to obtain 48 votes to gain the day. The Colonist editor speaks of New York, Maryland and Maine as possibly silver States; but in this instance he seems to be reckoning a little wide of the mark. However, should the Democratic managers succeed in swelling the silver tide in Indiana, Illinois and California, the electoral votes of these States, together with those west of the Mississippi and South of the Mason-Dixon line, they would seat Bryan as President by a good healthy majority.

After making his calculations, the editor proceeds: "The reader sees from this that greater wonders have happened in the political world than that the moral effect upon the workmen should not be lost sight of, it is a pleasure to watch men working straightforwardly for themselves and not with a continual glance over the shoulder at a master." While it might not be possible to incorporate in this country the New Zealand plan of taking up lands, there is a suggestion in the foregoing that may be noted with pleasure in alloting the construction of the new roads in outside districts. Whether it is possible preference should be given the men giving their time and

money to the development of lands along the roadway. Contract labor and prison labor serve its purpose in sections where the lands on either side have yet to be reclaimed, but in many districts there are small owners who

foundation on which to build their calculations and hopes.

There are those who may consider it impolitic in the Times, the Sun and other advocates of sound money and good government to admit that there is a chance of Bryan being elected. But there are many more who do not believe it to be good policy to be continually laughing at the calculations and predictions of opponents. They consider that it is far wiser to look the situation fairly in the face, and to give the other side full credit for the strength they are known to possess. Much more harm, they think, comes of underrated the strength of political opponents than of overestimating it. It is most important that advocates of sound money and rational government in the United States should know exactly the number and the magnitude of the difficulties that lie between them and success in the momentous contest in which they are now engaged. If they are convinced that it will require all their strength and all the resources of their patriotism to win the election, they will be sure to make all the sacrifices needed. This they would not be likely to do if they were confident of an easy victory."

GERMAN INFLUENCE IN JAPANESE LAW.

Japan, following out the spirit of modern progress that has obtained a firm footing in its official circles, has of late undertaken the revision of the civil and criminal legal code of the Empire, which has now been reconstructed on modern lines. This action gives added interest to a work published by Prof. Lonholm of the University of Tokio, in which the influence of European nations in the legal development of the country is reviewed. He divides the history of this development into two periods—the older French and the later German.

In the earlier days, when the French exercised the controlling influence, the Japanese were passive, trusting the construction of the legal code entirely in the hands of a French professor. Later, however, when the Japanese became more independent, thought and acted for themselves, they leaned more toward the basis of German ideas and ideals. In the first period the legal code was a faithful reflex of French methods and customs, while in the present code the German system has been taken as an example, and modified to suit the Japanese peculiarities. Prof. Lonholm maintains that "throughout the chain of islands from Riu-Kiu to the boundaries of Kamtschatka German civil law ideas and methods are in force."

While this may be regarded as extraordinary by many, the author states that it is only an evidence of the diminishing power of France in the Orient, and the steady growth of the German influence, which is slowly but surely crowding out the French that was predominant there for centuries. Another evidence of the growth of the German power is given in the fact that Prof. Rosler of the University of Rostock was selected to prepare a body of mercantile or business laws for the Empire. This system is described as essentially German, although dotted here and there with English and French elements.

MRS. WHITING WRITES.

Would Have Miss Field's Body Brought to Hawaii.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 11.—Miss Lilian Whiting, an intimate friend of the late Kate Field, returned last week from a European trip and today made public the following letter regarding a report that she had sent for Miss Field's body to be exhumed and forwarded to her here in Boston:

In the first overwhelming sorrow for the loss of the earthly presence of my most beloved friend when the tidings reached me in Paris and made me feel that "the world's great space held nothing but a vacant place," in this first shadow of a great grief, I wrote instantly to Miss Field's cousin and dearest relative, George Riddle, and also to Consul-General Mills at Honolulu expressing my earnest wish that the casket containing her mortal form should be brought to Mount Auburn and her grave be made beside her parents and other relatives buried there. This was merely an earnest wish, not a command, which I have no right to give; but when I came to know of that wonderful outpouring of love and devotion to Kate Field by the people of Hawaii then I came to fully concur with Mr. Riddle's decision that the casket should receive final burial in the lot of one of Miss Field's nearest friends in Honolulu. Mrs. Wilder, who wrote begging that this might be granted. And so the cousin who was dearest to her and other of her nearer friends have fully accepted this arrangement.

I have united with Mr. Riddle in letter to the San Francisco papers, begging that their action cease, gratefully as their interest is appreciated. To her grave I am soon to make my pilgrimage, to meet the friends whose tender devotion to her has so comforted those who knew and loved her here; to study the scenes whose beauty delighted her eye and often engaged her pen. I have returned from Europe in midsummer in order to the more quickly set off on this journey, one that though sacred should not be wholly sad. Kate Field's highly versatile genius transplanted to more favorable conditions will find its perfect flowering in the life beyond.

—
Sir John Millais Dead.
LONDON, Aug. 13.—Sir John Millais, president of the Royal Academy, died at 5:30 p.m. today. Millais' death was painless. The Queen, Prince and Princess of Wales

LUSTY FIGHTING.

ON CRETAN SOIL.

(Continued from First Page.)

tor. The Ambassador Extraordinary with his suite, will arrive in New York on Friday, the 28th inst., and will be received on the following day at Governor's Island by the President. There will be a naval review and a great show of pomp. On Sunday Li will visit the tomb of General Grant and in the evening will dine with John Russell Young, George F. Seward, John E. Ward and other Americans with whom he became acquainted in China.

Settle Venezuela Affair.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—First Lord of the Treasury, A. J. Balfour, in the Commons today, replying to Harcourt, who requested information relative to the progress of negotiations for the arbitration of the Venezuela dispute, asking whether the apparent difficulty had been removed by the proposal of the United States contained in the dispatch of June 21st, said the Government was still considering the latest proposals of Secretary Olney, which are regarded as opening the way for an equitable settlement. Balfour added that the Government had every reason to expect the pending negotiations would lead to an early settlement of the dispute.

Possible Revolt in Philippines.

HAVANA, Aug. 17.—A majority of the Madrid press insists that there is still serious menace of a fresh revolt in the Philippine Islands, and the Japanese, for selfish reasons, are openly encouraging the dissatisfied native element in constant conspiracy against the Spanish rulers in the islands. The embers of revolution were apparently never extinguished after the last war. The Cortes in Madrid has urged the passage of an extraordinary budget to allow an increase in the naval forces in the Philippine Islands.

New Boat for the Cubans.

PONT HURON, Mich., Aug. 19.—The fast river steamer Unique, which has been running between this port and Detroit, has been sold by Crockett McElroy to an agent of the Cuban government. She will be taken to the coast in ten days. It is intended to cut her cabins down and turn her into a blockade runner. The price paid was not stated. The Unique was built with an eye to speed alone, and has made some wonderful time in the rivers.

Noted Scientist Dead.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 19.—Josiah Dwight Whitney, LL. D., professor of geology at Harvard, the oldest instructor of the university on the basis of length of service, and the most famous geologist of the country, died today at New London, N. H. He was appointed State Geologist of California in 1860, and conducted a topographical, geological and natural history survey of that State. Besides various pamphlets and reports, he issued six volumes on this subject.

Tennyson's Widow Dead.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Baroness Tennyson, widow of the late poet laureate, is dead. She was a daughter of Henry Sewell of Somersby and a niece of Sir John Franklin.

When the late poet laureate first met me at Somersby she possessed much beauty and charm. Carlyle described her as having bright, glittering blue eyes, "and," he adds, "were it not that she seems so very delicate in health, good might be argued of Tennyson's adventure."

Cholera in Egypt.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—"Increase of cholera in Egypt" is the principal feature of the report received from the land of the Pharaohs by Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital service. "Notwithstanding the measures taken by Dr. Rogers Pasha," says the report, "the proportions of the cholera outbreak show that the disease has got beyond the control of the sanitary authorities."

Wreck of the St. Paul.

MONTEREY, Aug. 9.—The steamer St. Paul, Captain Downing, bound to San Francisco from San Pedro, was wrecked last night at 11:30 about one mile below Point Pinos; no lives lost so far as known.

The first news of this wreck was brought to Honolulu by Capt. Thompson of the S. C. Allen, who heard the report just as his vessel was leaving San Francisco.

Yale Professor Dead.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 12.—Professor Hubert Anson Newton, head of the mathematical department of Yale, died tonight, aged 66 years.

Sir John Millais Dead.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Sir John Millais, president of the Royal Academy, died at 5:30 p.m. today. Millais' death was painless. The Queen, Prince and Princess of Wales

and the Duke and Duchess of York have telegraphed their condolences, and many messages have been received from Europe and America.

A Roller Steamer Launched.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—In the presence of numerous foreign engineers and a big crowd of onlookers the so-called roller steamer, the invention of M. Babin, a well known marine engineer, was today launched at the Call dock yards at St. Denis. The vessel will traverse the Seine, cross the English Channel and go to London.

Brazilian Flag to be Raised.

Buenos Ayres, Aug. 19.—The correspondent of the Herald in Rio Janeiro sends word that the British Legation has informed the Brazilian Chancellor that Great Britain has surrendered the Island of Trinidad. The English flag will be struck on the island after certain formalities. Brazil will send a war ship to Trinidad and raise the flag of the Republic.

School Question Settled.

OTTAWA, Aug. 19.—It has been ascertained on good authority that the Manitoba school question is as good as settled, and there will not be any necessity for remedial legislation. The decision has been arrived at after numerous interviews between the members of the Provincial Government of Manitoba and the Dominion Government.

Still Waiting for Wind.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Aug. 12.—The following telegram from Virgos harbor was dispatched by Professor

FITZ IN THE TOOLS FOR TRAMWAY CASE

Alleged to Have Shot Detective
While Searching for Spoils.

EVIDENCE FOUND IN HIS HOUSE.

Bos'n Ben Arrested for Complicity.
Nickels and Company Envelopes
Galore—Burned and Buried—Both
Deny All Knowledge of the Robbery.

The robbery of the Tramways Company's Palama office had its sequel in the arrest of Arthur Fitzgerald at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. Fitzgerald had been under suspicion ever since the case was reported to the police, and on August 21, the day after the robbery, Detective Kaapa procured a warrant to search Fitzgerald's residence, but no evidence of his being mixed up in the affair was found. The next chapter in the robbery was the finding of a bag of money in the Peterson stable, which is located in the adjoining lot to Fitzgerald's and about a hundred yards in the rear.

Suspicion then grew stronger that Fitzgerald was in the trick. Detective Kaapa detailed Ah Fat and William Huihui on the case and told them to take a position in the stable and watch for any one who might come around there at night. The stable building is a long one, the makai end being fitted with stalls and the mauka end a large room. A narrow hall divides these two apartments, and it was under this hall, just inside the door, that the money was found.

In the large room there were two chairs, a rocker and a small cane seated one. Ah Fat was sitting in the rocker and Huihui was dozing in the other chair about four feet away. Just about 3 o'clock yesterday morning Ah Fat heard a noise in the narrow hallway and saw through an opening in the partition man on his hands and knees. He stretched his leg in order to touch Huihui and arouse him, but in doing so made a slight noise, which the intruder evidently heard. A second later there was a shot fired and Ah Fat received the bullet in the fleshy part of his thigh.

The man who fired the shot ran toward Fitzgerald's cottage. Huihui saw him and grabbed Ah Fat's pistol and fired twice without effect, and the runner disappeared. Ah Fat fell over on to the floor and Huihui believed he was badly wounded. Instead of running after the assailant, he went to the nearest telephone and sent a message to the police station for the wagon to remove the wounded man.

Captain Parker and a posse went out and took the officer to the hospital, where his wound, which was merely a flesh one, was dressed.

As the indications pointed to Fitzgerald as the culprit, Detective Kaapa started for his house at 5 o'clock to arrest him, but met him on King street, near Asylum road, driving his buck. He was barefooted and the officer placed him under arrest, against Arthur's protest. He said he had just returned from driving a load to Waikiki and knew nothing about the shooting. He was taken to the station house, and on looking at the soles of his feet one was found to have a fresh cut made by a sharp stone or thorn. He was locked up pending an investigation. Later officers went to the house to search for evidence.

It is a three-room affair of one story, located some distance up Asylum road, and is in rather a dilapidated condition. It is occupied jointly by Arthur Fitzgerald and James Bennett, otherwise "Bos' Ben," the latter occupying the room to the left of the entrance, and Arthur a smaller one to the right. The back room runs clear across the house and is evidently used as a kitchen, dining room and pantry by the couple. There were a half dozen packages of Chinese tea, a loaf of bread and some butter in the room, but no other edibles. The dining table was a small affair with a drawer in it. In this was found several engraved visiting cards of Mrs. W. W. Hall and one of A. D. Friemann. These may have been with plunder that has some time been taken into the house. Standing in the yard, at a corner in the rear of the house, was a stove improvised from an oil drum. Lying near Captain Parker saw a Tramway money envelope, partly burned. A further search revealed several 5-cent pieces and a lump of nickel supposed to be the remains of some of the 5-cent pieces left in the envelopes and thrown into the fire to be destroyed.

A search around the yard revealed about \$1.25 buried just under the surface in two places. In the garden was also found a pair of hammock spreaders, and about fifty yards further back a hammock was found by Captain Parker, buried under some bushes. These are supposed to have been stolen August 7 from Mrs. McLain's on Alakea street, near King.

Returning to the house, Captain Parker found in a corner of the room occupied by Bos' Ben a torn Tramways packet and a dime lying on the floor. Raising the matting, he found a piece of the floor recently cut, forming a trap door. In Fitzgerald's room, on the one alleged to have been occupied by him, was a pair of overalls showing fresh earth on the knees, as though the wearer had crept for a long distance. On the mauka side of the house about thirty torn Tramways coin envelopes were found.

TO SUPPLANT THE MONOWAI.

New Steamer to be Put on the Oceanic Line.

James Mills, managing director of the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, is expected in San Francisco in a few days en route to Auckland,

says the Chronicle of August 10. Mills has been in Scotland inspecting the new steamer which is now being built by Denny Brothers, the celebrated ship-builders of Dumbarton. This craft is destined to take the place of the Monowai, which is scheduled to make but two more round trips between here and Sydney. According to Glasgow papers, the steamer now in the course of construction will be far ahead of any steamer that ever made the trip between America and Australia, and will compare with the crack steamers of the Pacific and Oceanic lines of Australia. The tonnage of the new steamer will be fully 4,000, while the length is 350 feet. The steamer is to be fitted up with every modern improvement, and in this respect will be modeled after some of the famous steamers running between New York and Europe. The new vessel will have a first-class passenger capacity of 250 and second-class accommodations for 150.

The Union Steamship Company of New Zealand owns fifty steamers. It is also having built a 3,000-ton passenger steamer for the New Zealand and Australian trade.

OAHU OFFERS GOOD THINGS FOR COFFEE

Land in Waianae Range of Mountains Quite Suitable.

AHRENS PLANTATION AT WAIANAE

B. F. Dillingham Grows Enthusiastic. Samples of the Berries—Sixty Acres of Trees—Opportunities for Laborers—Development of Oahu must come

B. F. Dillingham came into the Advertiser office Tuesday noon bearing triumphantly two magnificent coffee branches laden with two or three hundred good healthy looking coffee berries and wanted to know what was the matter with the coffee plantations of the Island of Oahu.

Mr. Dillingham is nothing if not an active advocate of the development of this island, and the tribute which he brought the Advertiser was indeed good evidence that Oahu is not to be entirely shut out of the coffee industry. Mr. Dillingham was fresh from a trip to the coffee plantation conducted by manager Ahrens of the Waianae sugar plantation. The section Mr. Ahrens has under cultivation is in one of the many gulches that run mauka from the sugar fields. The land is rocky and to all appearance not adapted to any kind of cultivation—except coffee.

The land rises to a height of about 1,700 feet and the coffee fields are protected from the strong trade winds by an almost perpendicular ridge some 2,500 feet high that runs along the head of the gulch. It is in this unpromising valley that Mr. Ahrens has put in sixty acres of coffee and has 5500 trees in various stages of development. The trees from which Mr. Dillingham plucked his exhibition branches are three years old and according to Robert Rycroft, the Puna coffee grower, are among the best looking trees in the whole country. It is anticipated that fully six tons of coffee can be taken off the trees this year. On one of the primaries which Mr. Dillingham gave his special attention he counted 174 berries and he estimates that six pounds of coffee will be gathered from the three old trees.

"Now that just shows you," remarked the railway manager, "what Oahu can do. There is any quantity of just such land as Mr. Ahrens is cultivating on this island and what I want is for these local coffee lands to be developed. Just look about you for a little. There is Lowe's coffee ranch further along the Waianae range; there is coffee growing in Waialua and around in Kahuku. Coffee will grow in Manoa valley and plenty of other places on the Island.

"I tell you there's no reason in the wide world why this island should not produce 100,000 tons of coffee annually. Then here's another point. Look at the women and children in Honolulu that the coffee grower has to draw upon for labor. They could take the train out of Honolulu in the morning, work during the day and return at night. Why it would be fun for more than one thousand Portuguese families to say nothing of the money they would add to the family till.

"I've got nothing against the development of the other islands. I want to see the whole country go ahead, but I don't see why these coffee growers here at home are letting opportunities slip through their fingers that are right here under their very noses. Land is cheap and we want here just what they have on the other islands, a few progressive men to go ahead and make the business go. Look at the money locked up in this town. Just ponder awhile over the personal incomes that will reach and go beyond the hundred thousand dollar mark this year, and then look around you and contemplate how much land there is on this Island that is practically going to waste. I tell you what it is the people here want to look about them a little and take run up a few of these coffee lands on the Island of Oahu."

Prince Louis in Brazil.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—The Herald's correspondent in Rio de Janeiro cables: The Italian cruiser Cristoforo Colombo, with Prince Louis of Savoy on board, entered port today. The Prince was visited by the Italian Minister and his suite and by representatives of the Italian colony.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy always affords prompt relief. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

WINTHROP PLACED BEHIND BARS.

Says He Enjoys Speaking Acquaintance With Campbell.

DELAY IN COURT PROCEEDINGS

Still Hunting for "Pete"—Campbell Identifies Winthrop—False Reports Regarding Plaintiff's Habits—Police at Work Gathering Evidence, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—Captain Lees added a notch to his record yesterday when, after four days of searching he put the alleged kidnaper, Oliver W. Winthrop, behind the steel bars and heavy doors of the City Prison. He has piled up enough evidence, moreover, to make matters look dubious for the captive, and has followed out the clews so well that the capture of Pete, the man of the mask and revolver, is said to be the next step in this singular case of crime.

Winthrop was captured by Detective Cody in Oakland yesterday morning, and he was taken to the City Prison in San Francisco before noon. The arrest was made on Sixteenth street, near San Pablo avenue, and it is believed that Winthrop had been to the Postoffice a short time before and was then preparing for an early flight from the State. He had a ticket for Mojave, bought on Saturday, and was waiting only for final word from his family. In case of alarm he was prepared for instant departure, and the Chief of Detectives thinks he meant to fly last evening.

Soon after his man had arrived, Lees served on him two bench warrants, and at 4:30 p. m. had him taken from the detectives' room in the City Hall to the City Prison, and there formally charged with robbery and assault with intent to commit murder. Winthrop was cool and unconcerned, but there was a nervous twitching of his clean-shaven lips which betrayed his emotion and distress. After being booked, he asked the officer to put him in the same cell in which he had been previously confined, as he evidently thought it would again prove to be put in the same cell in which he would be arraigned Friday.

When Campbell was brought into the room with Winthrop the prisoner inquired casually of his Hawkhaw vis-a-vis "Who's that?"

And then the Hawaiian patriarch, lifting his hand dramatically, said thrice, "That is the man. That is the man. That is the man."

Winthrop did not flinch. Instead he coolly bit a piece from the plug of tobacco he carried.

When interviewed his first statement—in fact, the sentence that alternated with every other one—was, "I've nothing to say."

H. W. Matthews, the attorney who defended him successfully on the murder charge before, had talked with him and he had taken his warnings to heart.

"I'm as much as an oyster until my attorney releases me," he said.

"Yes, I know Campbell," he said, in response to a question. "I've seen him twice."

"Have I spoken to him? Well, yes; once."

The name of Donald Archibald Urughart has been connected with the Campbell kidnapping affair, but Captain Lee professes to believe that there is "nothing in it." The coincidences are strong enough, however, to provide a basis for rumors that the young ministering man's connection with the case did not end with Winthrop's invitation to assist in the abduction business.

The friends of Campbell are indignant at the reports that he is given to going on sprees and afterward tells marvelous tales of being kidnapped and robed. They denounce these stories as part of the plan of the defense of Winthrop.

Fred Wunderberg, a well-known Honolulu man, who was formerly Postmaster-General of the Hawaiian Government, said yesterday "I cannot understand why these stories are circulated against Mr. Campbell. I have lived all my life in the Hawaiian islands, and I have known Campbell for twenty-five years or more. I never heard of this man James Douglass who pretends to have been steward on Government vessels. This statement shows the man a liar, as the steamers are not Government boats, but belong to the Wilder Steamship Company, of which Consul-General Wilder is a member.

"I have asked many people who have lived in Honolulu if they ever heard of Douglass and they say they have not. I have known all the stewards of the two steamers in question for many years and no Douglass ever served in that capacity on them to my knowledge. Though Douglass is not known by people from Honolulu, he may have been a hanger-on around the low saloons to be mentioned. Mr. Campbell never went to them. The Keystone became so notorious it had to be closed up, and the Anchor was of the same class."

Consul-General Charles Wilder endorses the statement made by Mr. Wunderberg and adds: "I never heard of Mr. Campbell going on sprees and telling wild stories of his robbery. Had Mr. Campbell been in the habit of doing what this man Douglass says it would have been known all over Honolulu. I can truthfully say that I never heard of anything of the kind."

James Campbell was seen at the Hotel Vendome in San Jose last evening. He said he did not know Douglass and that there was not a word of truth in his story.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—Winthrop's second session in the cell block opened yesterday, when he appeared before Judge Wallace to be arraigned for the kidnapping of James Campbell.

A discussion arose during an endeavor of the defense to postpone the arraignment, but the Court would not hear to it, saying there was no reason why the arraignment should not be made at once. Then followed the reading of the indictment.

At the conclusion of the reading the accused was requested to plead, but Attorney Bell interposed an objection, asking a week's time in which to plead. Black said he was anxious to have the case proceed, but Bell insisted that he had not had time to examine the indictment or the qualifications of the Grand Jurors, and the sufficiency of the indictment might be attacked. Black said he wanted a speedy hearing in order to be sure of the attendance of the prosecuting witness. Bell asserted that he was equally anxious for a speedy hearing, and the Court gave the defendant until 10 a. m. Monday to plead.

The identity of "Pete" is still as much a mystery as ever. Josephine Dunton, the adopted daughter of Mrs. Margaret Dunton, is the only person besides Campbell who saw the man at the California-street house and who can give a description of him.

on the group, but the means at the disposal of the bureau prevent the obtaining of the area of coffee, taro and rice, but there will be an effort made to get the number of coffee trees.

on the group, but the means at the disposal of the bureau prevent the obtaining of the area of coffee, taro and rice, but there will be an effort made to get the number of coffee trees.

GETTING READY FOR TAKING A CENSUS.

Blanks Have Been Prepared for the Purpose.

WHAT MR. ATKINSON HAS DONE

Completeness of the Forms—Very Little Writing to be Done—Possible to Give Number of Inhabitants as Soon as Census is Taken, Etc.

The blanks for use in the Census Bureau are finished and Superintendent Atkinson is busily engaged in completing the details of the work preparatory to placing the blanks in the hands of the enumerators.

In getting up the blanks Mr. Atkinson has had some trouble with one of his legs and the doctor advised him to heat a brick, cover it with flannel moistened in vinegar and apply it to the pain. The patient did so and the result was badly burned leg which bothered him and prevented his working for a month and half. The result was the suit filed yesterday.

The suit of H. W. Schmidt & Sons against the Royal Insurance Company was decided in favor of plaintiff. The jury stood 9 to 3.

The Morrow assault case was on trial all of yesterday and at 6:30 p. m. the jury returned a verdict of guilty, three dissenting. Attorney Creighton for the defense noted a number of exceptions and will probably appeal the case.

The Morrow assault case was on trial all of yesterday and at 6:30 p. m. the jury returned a verdict of guilty, three dissenting. Attorney Creighton for the defense noted a number of exceptions and will probably appeal the case.

The Morrow assault case was on trial all of yesterday and at 6:30 p. m. the jury returned a verdict of guilty, three dissenting. Attorney Creighton for the defense noted a number of exceptions and will probably appeal the case.

The Morrow assault case was on trial all of yesterday and at 6:30 p. m. the jury returned a verdict of guilty, three dissenting. Attorney Creighton for the defense noted a number of exceptions and will probably appeal the case.

The Morrow assault case was on trial all of yesterday and at 6:30 p. m. the jury returned a verdict of guilty, three dissenting. Attorney Creighton for the defense noted a number of exceptions and will probably appeal the case.

The Morrow assault case was on trial all of yesterday and at 6:30 p. m. the jury returned a verdict of guilty, three dissenting. Attorney Creighton for the defense noted a number of exceptions and will probably appeal the case.

The Morrow assault case was on trial all of yesterday and at 6:30 p. m. the jury returned a verdict of guilty, three dissenting. Attorney Creighton for the defense noted a number of exceptions and will probably appeal the case.

The Morrow assault case was on trial all of yesterday and at 6:30 p. m. the jury returned a verdict of guilty, three dissenting. Attorney Creighton for the defense noted a number of exceptions and will probably appeal the case.

The Morrow assault case was on trial all of yesterday and at 6:30 p. m. the jury returned a verdict of guilty, three dissenting. Attorney Creighton for the defense noted a number of exceptions and will probably appeal the case.

The Morrow assault case was on trial all of yesterday and at 6:30 p. m. the jury returned a verdict of guilty, three dissenting. Attorney Creighton for the defense noted a number of exceptions and will probably appeal the case.

The Morrow assault case was on trial all of yesterday and at 6:30 p. m. the jury returned a verdict of guilty, three dissenting. Attorney Creighton for the defense noted a number of exceptions and will probably appeal the case.

The Morrow assault case was on trial all of yesterday and at 6:30 p. m. the jury returned a verdict of guilty, three dissenting. Attorney Creighton for the defense noted a number of exceptions and will probably appeal the case.

The Morrow assault case was on trial all of yesterday and at 6:30 p. m. the jury returned a verdict of guilty, three dissenting. Attorney Creighton for the defense noted a number of exceptions and will probably appeal the case.

The Morrow assault case was on trial all of yesterday and at 6:30 p. m. the jury returned a verdict of guilty, three dissenting. Attorney Creighton for the defense noted a number of exceptions and will probably appeal the case.

The Morrow assault case was on trial all of yesterday and at 6:30 p. m. the jury returned a verdict of guilty, three dissenting. Attorney Creighton for the defense noted a number of exceptions and will probably appeal the case.

The Morrow assault case was on trial all of yesterday and at 6:30 p. m. the jury returned a verdict of guilty, three dissenting. Attorney Creighton for the defense noted a number of exceptions and will probably appeal the case.

The Morrow assault case was on trial all of yesterday and at 6:30 p. m. the jury returned a verdict of guilty, three dissenting. Attorney Creighton for the defense noted a number of exceptions and will probably appeal the case.

The Morrow assault case was on trial all of yesterday and at 6:30 p. m. the jury returned a verdict of guilty, three dissenting. Attorney Creighton for the defense noted a number of exceptions and will probably appeal the case.

The Morrow assault case was on trial all of yesterday and at 6:30 p. m. the jury returned a verdict of guilty, three dissenting. Attorney Creighton for the defense noted a number of exceptions and will probably appeal the case.

The Morrow assault case was on trial all of yesterday and at

COFFEE GROWING IN OLD MEXICO

Methods of Cultivating the Berries in Southern Climes

HOW SHOOTS ARE TRANSPLANTED

Profits From the Industry—How the Seeds are Treated Before Planting, shade an Essential—Old Trees Utilized—Banana Trees will Answer

A consular report on coffee growing in Mexico, where the industry has flourished since the beginning of the century, appears in the last issue of "The Sugar Cane" (Manchester). It contains some notes on the subject of growing coffee under shade, which will interest coffee planters. The report says:

On most plantations in Mexico it is usual to preserve the large trees for shade, but in districts where the best climatic conditions exist this is unnecessary. Much shade is in itself detrimental to the full grown coffee plant, and localities where it is required owing to great sun heat and lack of proper moisture should be avoided. Although there can be little doubt that where the climate is most suited to the growth of the coffee plant shade is unnecessary and even injurious, the practice of having most of the large trees of the natural forest as shade for the coffee trees is so general in Mexico that it cannot be passed by without further notice. Many persons possessing considerable experience in coffee planting in Mexico will even be found to maintain that shade is absolutely essential, and it is quite possible that in the districts with which they are best acquainted such may be the case. On the other hand, in countries where coffee has been extensively cultivated for a longer time than in Mexico, the plant certainly succeeds better without shade. Further experience is perhaps required before a definite conclusion can be arrived at as regards this country, but it will scarcely be denied by the most enthusiastic supporter of the Mexican system that the tendency has been to make the shade too thick. The truth seems to be that coffee can be cultivated profitably in districts which are not naturally suited for it, and that in some of these shade is really necessary to protect the plant from the excessive heat of the sun. Owners of land in comparatively hot and dry districts may find it necessary to shade their plants with forest trees, or in extreme cases even with bananas, but such localities should be avoided by persons who have a free hand in the selection of a site for their plantation.

Regarding the planting of coffee, the report says:

When the clearing of the land is commenced a suitable spot is selected for sowing the coffee bean, in order to establish a nursery, to be made use of in the following year. Trees required for the first planting are generally purchased from existing coffee plantations. The spot selected for the purpose should be thoroughly cleared of trees, should be easily irrigated and of average fertility. In Mexico it is usual to leave some of the trees as shade, but in other places it has been found that the drip is injurious to the young plants, and that it is far better to arrange a shade of cut brushwood. Long ridges are formed with a width of from 4 feet to 6 feet, with walks between, in order that the workmen may later on reach the plants when it is necessary to clean them. In forming the ridges the earth should be well broken with hoes to a depth of at least six inches, the stones picked out and the surface smoothed down. The ground is then ready for the coffee bean. The beans are disinfected and allowed to foment, so as to admit of the saccharine matter being washed off. When this is done the beans that float on the top of the water are taken away as being unsatisfactory, and those which sink to the bottom are placed to dry for one day in the sun, and for two additional days in the shade. They are then ready to be sown. The sowers make small furrows in the earth with a pointed staff, across the ridges, at a distance of 5 inches apart and 2½ inches deep. Another laborer follows, placing the coffee beans in the furrows, four apart until the ridge is finished. The beans are then lightly covered with well-tilled earth, without being pressed down, and are afterward watered with a sprinkler. Subsequently the ground is watered every two or three days, and in from forty to sixty days the plant begins to grow. Care must afterward be taken to keep the ridge free from weeds and in about eight months the plant is ready for transplanting.

Slightly different methods are sometimes adopted and sometimes the young plants found growing underneath the coffee trees are planted direct in the plantations, but this system is no longer considered a good one and has been generally abandoned. The time for sowing the trees varies in different States, and in some of them sowing is carried on at all times of the year. It is desirable, however, to time the sowing of the seed in the nurseries in such a way that the plants may be from 8 inches to 9 inches high in the planting season. An acre of ground holds about 9,000 plants 6 feet apart, with 7 feet between the rows. This opening is very generally adopted though some planters, it is said, prefer to plant at greater distances. Special care should be taken in planting the trees that the tap root is not twisted or bent. Nipping off the top portions if done in the right way does not materially affect the growth of the tree and obviates the

danger of its being turned up which in a year or two kills the plant.

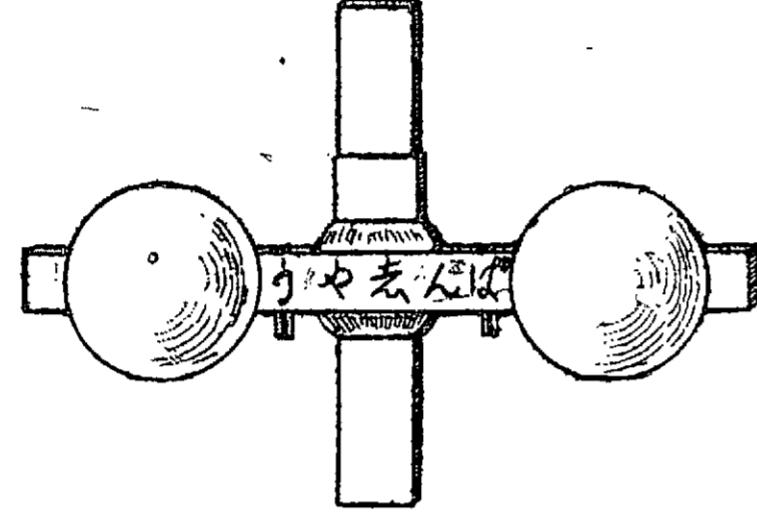
The other precautions to be taken in planting do not require special mention, as they are such as would commend themselves to any one having even a slight knowledge of arboriculture. The best time for planting is the early part of the rainy season. Irrigation and also manuring are sometimes resorted to in Mexico, but if a suitable site has been selected neither will be necessary on a new plantation. It may be added that the practice of manuring the nursery ground is not a good one, as it unfits the young plants for their ultimate destination.

The export of coffee from Mexico in 1894-5 was 324,355 cwt. The cost of coffee growing per acre in the sixth and subsequent years after planting is estimated at \$11.17s, and the receipts from a crop of 1,200 pounds of coffee at 21 Mexican cents are put down at £27 6s, leaving a margin of £15 9s per acre for interest on capital and profits to the owner. In making these calculations it has been assumed that a good site has been chosen for the plantation, and that the land and its products have been properly treated.

NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS.

A Sightly Place Where the Old Wash House Stood.

The extensiveness in the improvements down along the vicinity of where the old wash houses used to stand can not be imagined until a visit is paid to the place. The addition of land by



BUOY FROM THE GUNBOAT "BANJO."
[Sketched by an Advertiser Artist.]

means of the dredger pipes, the new wall along the Nuuanu stream, confining the water to a certain limit, and the whole appearance of the place goes to show that some good work has been done by Superintendent of Public Works W. E. Havell and his assistants.

The wall is not yet completed, but will be in a little while. Hotel street used to run into a marsh and a small wooden building where Chinamen used to clean the bones of their relatives preparatory to sending them back to China for interment. Now there is a complete change. It runs directly into King street, and at this point is very nicely curved. All the old buildings have been removed and now none but the very best are given place. Standing at the foot of Hotel street and looking up, the Arlington Hotel can be plainly seen. There is a clean sweep for the cooling breezes that are so scarce now, and the disagreeable smells from the marshes that used to exist are a thing of the past.

The most convenient part of this addition to Hotel street is the fact that now there is a straight run to King without having to turn off on some side street.

Just now men are busy at work moving the houses to the rear, and about the chemical engine house, so as to provide for the cutting through of Pauahi street clear to the stream. After the wall in that vicinity is completed the dredger will be set to work filling in.

It will not be long before men will be set to work digging the new bed which will join the present stream several hundred feet above St. Louis College, doing away with Smith's bridge and making the course straight.

The stream will run along in front of St. Louis College. There will be a twenty-foot driveway between the bank and the College fence.

CHANGE OF MANAGEMENT.

E. R. Hendry Retires From the Hawaiian Hardware Co.

E. R. Hendry retired from the management of the Hawaiian Hardware Co. yesterday and was succeeded by L. M. Vettleson who has had charge of the accounts for the past year.

Mr. Hendry organized the company in August 1880, and in careful buying of novelties and staple articles and by judicious use of printers' ink he built up a large business. He contemplates to

retire from the theater and making the

stage his home, and in about eight months the

plant is ready for transplanting.

Slightly different methods are sometimes adopted and sometimes the young

plants found growing underneath the

coffee trees are planted direct in the

plantations, but this system is no longer

considered a good one and has been

generally abandoned. The time for sowing

the trees varies in different States, and

in some of them sowing is carried on

at all times of the year. It is desirable

however, to time the sowing of the seed

in the nurseries in such a way that the

plants may be from 8 inches to 9 inches

high in the planting season. An acre

of ground holds about 9,000 plants 6

feet apart, with 7 feet between the

rows. This opening is very generally

adopted though some planters, it is said,

prefer to plant at greater distances.

Special care should be taken

in planting the trees that the tap root

is not twisted or bent. Nipping off

the top portions if done in the right

way does not materially affect the

growth of the tree and obviates the

LIFE BUOY FOUND IN HAWAII CHANNEL

Will do better on
FIRST-CLASS FEED.

The Kilauea Hou Finds a Japanese Life Buoy Floating.

BELONGS TO GUNBOAT BANJO.

No Knowledge of Whereabouts of vessel—Last Heard From in Korea. May Possibly Have Been Wrecked. Last Advices on the 11th of July.

When the Kilauea Hou was passing through the Hawaii channel on her up trip, August 23d, the captain was notified of a peculiar looking object in the water. At first appearance it seemed as if there was a man in the water, but upon approaching closer it was found to be a life buoy such as is used on men-of-war. A boat was lowered and upon arrival of the Kilauea Hou

The buoy was brought to Honolulu, and upon arrival of the Kilauea Hou

are just in receipt of large importations by their iron bark "Paul Isenberg" and "C. Pfleider" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

In the latest styles. A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored, Merinos and Cashmere, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A full assortment. Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Moleskins, Mertons, Serge, Kammugarns, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Rechstein & Selle Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc. Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing-lates, Square and Arch Firebrick, Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plate, Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20) Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates.

Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Denimjongs and Corks. Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

W. H. RICE.

Stock Raiser

And Dealer in

LIVE STOCK.

BREEDER OF :

Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milk Cows, and Young Sussex Bulls.

Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses

FOR SALE.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams.

Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All Communications to be Addressed to

W. H. RICE,
LIIHUE, KAI AII

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B.I.P. PILLS

Is warranted to cure all discharges from the Primary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional). Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from mercury. Sold in boxes, 10d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, Eng.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

GARDEN

HOSE

IN

25 AND 50

Feet Lengths

Just Received
ex "Archer."

EVERY PIECE OF OUR

4-PLY HOSE

GUARANTEED.

ALSO, A SUPPLY OF

3-PLY.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

C. HUSTACE,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer

LINCOLN BLOCK, KING ST.

Family, Plantation & Ships' Stores Supplied on Short Notice.

No Goods by every Steamer. Orders from the others Islands, Promptly Executed.

TELEGRAPH 116.

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleaning and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scrofula Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Cures the Blood from all Impure Matter From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit everyone to give it a trial to test its value.

From All Parts of the World.

Guaranteed to cure all discharges from the Primary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional). Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from mercury. Sold in boxes, 10d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, Eng.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

1709

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

Political Pot Bubbles.

HOT SHOT FOR POPULISTS.

Populism is falsely founded as regards the principles of government, and it is not likely to be successful. Even those who have solicited and procured legislation in the interest of capital see the danger of government interference magnified in this new attempt to apply it, and if they become more thoughtful and less immediately selfish, this will be a warning to them against the course they have been following. The lesson they have taught the Populists may logically return to plague the inventor. The safety, as regards the success of Populism now, is in the extravagant claims it makes for Government aid. Its more enlightened members are seeing this already, and we understand their counsel has prevailed so far that the scheme for a sub-treasury from which it was proposed that the Government should lend money to the people at a low rate of interest, is abandoned.—*Boston Herald*.

KENTUCKY POLITICAL STRAWS.

Here is a political straw that is quite out of the ordinary. The other day the Louisville Courier Journal sent its reporters among the Democratic business men of that city to find out how they feel in respect to the platform and ticket of the Chicago convention. None but Democrats were interviewed, all politicians and professional men being ignored. Of the 225 questioned, 155 declared themselves squarely against the ticket and said they would not support it. Of the remaining 70 Democrats 40 were non-committal, while only 30, or less than one-seventh, declared that they would support Bryan.—*Boston Evening Record*.

TRUST THE PEOPLE.

Let us trust the people. Let us reason with them and teach them. There remain over a hundred days before the election. Newspapers and orators have all that time in which to expose the delusion that has led these men astray. In the meantime, let us remember that they are not anarchists, but American fellow citizens, most of them honest and sincere and patriotic in their intentions, though mistaken and imposed upon by twenty years of false teaching. The Republic is safe. Nobody has fired upon the flag or is getting his gun to do so. Some of our fellow Americans have adopted a dangerous policy. That is all. Their defeat at the polls will end their delusion, and their defeat will be much more easily and surely accomplished by discussion than it could be by the use of unjust and excited epithets. Trust the people!—*New York World*.

The fact that the grandfather of Candidate Arthur Sewall, Sam Smith, was the judge before whom some of the Salem witches were tried and convicted, may have no bearing upon affairs of the present, but it is history just the same," remarked a politician at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York the other day. Any one who wants to get at the root of his family tree can do so by securing a nomination.

To our mind the most dangerous feature of the Chicago platform is the sixteenth paragraph, which directly assails at once the judiciary and the national executive for their efforts at the suppression of anarchy in the time of the Chicago strike riots of 1894. Every man, no matter what his station or calling, who is not ready to surrender government to the whim of the mob, must utterly condemn the infamous plank in a weak and bad platform.—*Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times*.

Bicycles will cut a great big figure in political demonstrations this fall. An attachment has been invented which will safely carry an ordinary kerosene torchlight. It is probable, however, that lanterns will have the call over tin lamps, because the effect is prettier and the unpleasant odor of burning oil is done away with. Already these attachments are being manufactured in large quantities here. Whether the campaign managers will purchase wheels for the shouters is a horse of another color.

MRS. HOHART'S TELEGRAM.

When Hon. Garret A. Hobart was nominated at St. Louis for vice president, one of the first messages of congratulation he received was from Mrs. Hobart in Paterson. She telegraphed her husband in this pretty fashion:

"Ruth i. 16."

The formula employed by Mrs. Hobart has no relation to the ratio of 1 to 16, or 16 to 1. It simply indicates the well-known text in the Bible wherein Ruth says:

"Untreat me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee, for whither thou goest, I will go; and where thou lodgest, I will lodge."

New York Sun.

THE COUNTRY'S RELATED TO HIM.

(From the Atlanta Constitution.)

He has cousins
By the dozens—

Bryan!

Uncles—aunties,
In all shanties.

Bryan!

Telegrams of family joy

Bryan!

"Knew him when he was a boy"

Bryan!

"Always said that he would win"

Bryan!

"Don't forget us when you're in

Bryan!"

—o—

4 IN WOMAN'S INFLUENCE.

There is no limitation to the influence that may be exerted by woman in the United States, and no adequate tribute can be spoken of her services to mankind throughout its long and

eventful history. In the distant period of settlement, in the day of revolution in the trials of western pioneer life during the more recent but dread days of our civil war, and indeed in every step of our progress as a nation, the devotion and sacrifices of woman were constantly apparent and often conspicuous.—*Gov. McKinley in Speech to Cleveland Women.*

THAT POLITICAL UNREST.

We are not among those who believe that every disturbance in the business of the nation is to be laid at the door of the government. If men would give their attention more to the correction of their individual mistakes, and would inform themselves more carefully as regards the laws of business, and study more attentively the condition of business in the world about them, they would find that there is a great deal in business depression that government has neither cause nor can cure. But the currency is an exception here. This nation has prospered under high and under low tariffs, and it is hardly in the power of any tariff to impede materially its own march in this direction. With the currency it is different. The currency is the life-blood of business, and it is in the power of the government to poison it. The people are suffering now from the fear that it may be poisoned. The main purpose of those who are striving for sound principles in this campaign is to avert that calamity, and to remove apprehension that it may be visited upon the nation. It is this which is breaking up parties today, and which must cause men who have not acted together before to present a united front in the coming election.

CANT' INDORSE SILVER.

Middle States Newspapers That Have Gone Back on the Bryan and Sewall Ticket:

NEW YORK.

New York Sun.
New York Times.
New York Herald.
New York World.
New York Staats-Zeitung.
New York Post.
New York Irish-American.
Brooklyn Eagle.
Buffalo Courier.
Utica Observer.
Troy Press.
Syracuse Herald.
Syracuse Courier.
Yonkers Gazette.
Buffalo Demokrat.
Rome Daily Sentinel.
Hornellsville Times.
Fishkill News.
Cohoes Dispatch.
Penn Yan Democrat.
Poughkeepsie Enterprise.
Rochester Post und Beobacheter.
Syracuse News.
Ogdensburg Advance.
Fort Plains Standard.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia Record.
Philadelphia Times.
Easton Express.
Pottsville Chronicle.
Erie Herald.
Wilkesbarre Waechter.
Doylestown Democrat.
Lock Haven Democrat.
Chambersburg Valley Spirit.
Connellsville Courier.
McKeesport News.

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City News.
Elizabeth Herald.
Trenton True American.
Trenton Times.
Newark News.
Newark Sunday Call.
Newark Deutsche Zeitung.
Moboken Observer.
Harrison Record.
Somerville Messenger.

NEW ENGLAND'S LIST.

Newspapers That Have Joined the Revolt Against the Democratic Ticket:

CONNECTICUT.

Hartford Times.
Bridgeport Farmer.
Meriden Journal.
New Britain Herald.
Hartford Telegram.
New Haven Register.
New Haven News.
Waterbury American.
Windham County Reformer.
Litchfield Inquirer.

MAINE.

Lewiston Sun.
Mathias Union.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Manchester Union.

RHODE ISLAND.

Providence Journal.
Providence Telegram.

VERMONT.

Bennington Reformer.
Brattleboro Reformer.

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston Herald.
Boston Post.
Fitchburg Mail.
Holyoke Free Press.
Lowell Times.
North Adams Democrat.
Miltord Times.
Springfield Republican.
Lowell Star.

NEWSPAPER BOLT.

Except of the Revolt in the southern States.

ALABAMA.

Mobile Register.

Montgomery Advertiser.

Birmingham News.

Huntsville Tribune.

DELAWARE.

Wilmington Evening News.

FLORIDA.

Key West Equator Democrat.

GEORGIA.

Atlanta Journal.

Savannah News.

KENTUCKY

Louisville Courier Journal.

Louisville Post.

Louisville Times.

Louisville Anzeiger.

Lexington Herald.

Shelbyville Sentinel.

Frankfort Call.

Frankfort Capitol.

Russellville Herald (weekly).

Mayfield Monitor (weekly).

Shelbyville Sentinel (weekly).

Owingsville Outlook (weekly).

Mt Vernon Eagle (weekly).

Shepherdsville Pioneer (weekly).

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans States.

New Orleans Picayune.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore Sun.

Baltimore News.

MISSISSIPPI.

Jackson News.

Vicksburg Post.

MISSOURI.

Kansas City Star.

St. Louis Arbeiter des Westens.

St. Louis Anzeiger.

St. Louis Amerika.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston News and Courier.

TENNESSEE.

Chattanooga Times.

Memphis Scimter.

Nashville Banner.

TENNESSEE.

Austin Statesman.

Dallas News.

Galveston News.

San Antonio Express.

Denison Gazette.

Denison Herald.

VIRGINIA.

Richmond Times.

Richmond State.

Petersburg Index-Appeal.

Alexandria Times.

Staunton News.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Charleston News.

Charleston Patriot.

NEWSPAPER REVOLT.

Here are some of the Western Papers that have bolted the Democratic Ticket.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago Chronicle.

Chicago Staats-Zeitung.

Chicago Abendpost.

Peoria Demokrat.

Mendota Reporter.

INDIANA.

Lafayette Journal.

Wabash Times.

Indianapolis News.

Seymour Democrat.

IOWA.

Davenport Der Demokrat.

Davenport Democrat.

Sioux City Tribune.

Burlington Volksfreund.

Des Moines Anzeiger.

MICHIGAN.

Detroit Free Press.

Lansing Journal.

Detroit Abendpost.

MINNESOTA.

St. Paul Globe.

OHIO.

Dayton Times.

Columbus Dispatch.

Zanesville German Post.

Cincinnati Volksfreund.

Cleveland Waechter and Anzeiger.

Cincinnati Volksblatt.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Sioux Falls Argus-Leader.

Sioux City Tribune.

<p

GAELIC ASHORE.

Shimoneseki, Japan the Place of the
Unfortunate Occurrence.

Ten Feet of Water in Her Hold—Towed
Off and Taken to Yokohama
Dry Dock.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—The O. & O. steamer Gaelic, from Hong Kong, August 8, for San Francisco, via Yokohama, went ashore yesterday morning near Shimoneseki, Japan, and was not floated until this morning. She was towed to Nagasaki and will have to go on the dry dock. Her cargo will probably have to be discharged, for there was twelve feet of water in her fore hold and some of the shipments were damaged. The amount of damage to the vessel is not yet known. The Gaelic was in charge of Captain Pearne and was to have brought a large cargo of tea to this port. She is one of the regular Occidental and Oriental line of steamers.

At the office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company the news of the Gaelic being ashore had been confirmed by a cablegram from Yokohama to the managers here. The message, it is alleged, did not give any particulars of the disaster except that the steamer was beached in the soft mud and had been pumped dry enough to permit of her being towed to a dry dock. The O. & O. officials say that the vessel was taken to Yokohama, not Nagasaki. They can not tell how long it will be before the big liner is ready for service.

The impression prevails here that the ship must either have been in collision with another steamer, as a steamer is reported to have stood by her.

It is thought that the Gaelic was beached to prevent her sinking, for it is hard to understand how a vessel could get twelve feet of water in her hold after running into soft mud.

Another theory is that the Gaelic struck on the rocks, started one of her plates and was then headed for the beach.

VESSEL WITH A RECORD.

Harvester Once Belonged to Se-wall of Maine—A Hard Ship.

The bark Harvester, now in port, has a history that does not put her on the list of clean-record vessels. She was formerly a ship in the line owned or controlled by the Sewall family, of which a member is now a candidate for Vice President of the United States.

When she was on the Atlantic side she was known as a "hard ship," where the master and mates used belaying pins to emphasize an order. Men have been beaten into insensibility on her, and complaints made to the agents or owners, by the sailors were laughed at. Some years ago she was changed into a bark and put in the Pacific trade. In San Diego, during the boom, she shipped a crew which deserted contracts even before they were on the vessel. They were prosecuted and the case taken from one court to another until the expenses cost the owners of the vessel about a thousand dollars.

Then a captain brought disgrace on himself and the vessel that has not been forgotten. His daughter was with him on several voyages, and his peculiar attentions to her attracted the notice of the crew. Suddenly she died, and an investigation proved suicide. Then a letter from her was found, in which she charged her father with an outrageous crime. He was dismissed from the vessel and then established his innocence through the aid of a medical practitioner; but there are people along the coast who still believe the charge.

The present master, Beck, is doing what he can to change the character of the vessel, and in blotting out the past; belaying pins and clubs are no longer used as persuaders. The men are well and regularly fed and their lots made as comfortable as can be on vessel.

Coptic's Splendid Record.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—The China steamer Coptic came in yesterday morning, proudly awaiting the opportunity to announce that on her trip she had broken two records important in the shipping annals of San Francisco.

First, she had come from Yokohama in less time than the voyage was ever before accomplished by an Occidental and Oriental line ship. She made the trip in 12 days and 12 hours, exceeding her own record and coming within less than four hours of the Pacific Mail steamship China's fastest time, which is 12 days 8 hours and 40 minutes. Secondly, she brought the largest cargo of tea ever landed in this port. She carried 1,200 tons of Formosa tea.

But a feat accomplished on her voyage which the Coptic's crew takes the greatest pride in was the beating of the world's record between Nagasaki and Kobe, on the Japan coast. Her record of Japan has held the fastest record for the run, but the Coptic lowered it by twenty-five minutes. The Coptic averaged between 17 and 18 knots an hour on this short run.

MARRIED

WELLS KINNEY. In this city, on 25th 1896, at the residence of the Rev. S. E. Bishop, by the Rev. S. E. Bishop, D.D. Henry M. Wells in Minister of the church stands London Bridge.

WHARF AND WAVE. SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The schooner Aida sailed at 8:30 o'clock last night for Hilo.

The U. S. S. Adams marines and blue jackets were ashore for drill under command of Captain Watson yesterday morning.

Captain W. A. Clark, who was master of the Pacific Mail steamship Colombia when she was wrecked off Pigeon Point on July 14th, has been found guilty of negligence, unskillfulness and violating marine regulations, and his license as a master of steam vessels has been revoked.

The O. S. S. Monowai, Carey, commander, arrived in port at 11 o'clock last night and hauled alongside the Oceanic wharf. Following is the purser's report: Left San Francisco at 8:15 p.m. on August 20th, 6½ hours late, and discharged pilot at 9:05 p.m. same date. Fine weather was experienced throughout the trip.

The following vessels have arrived in San Francisco from ports on these islands. Aug. 10—Schr Mary Dodge, Hansen, 37 days from Kahului. Aug. 13—Schr Muriel, Carlson, 25 days from Honolulu. Aug. 17—Haw bk Santiago. Johnson, 31 days from Hilo. Following are the vessels that have sailed from San Francisco for ports on these islands: Aug. 14—Bkine S. N. Castle. Am. bkine Irmgard, Schmidt, San Francisco.

Am. bk W. H. Dimond, Nilson, San Francisco.

Am. bk S. C. Allen, Thompson, San Francisco.

Am. bk Albert, Griffiths, San Francisco.

U. S. S. Monowai, Carey, San Francisco.

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, Aug. 25.

Stmr Kilauea Hou, Freeman, from Hawaii.

Stmr Kaala, Thompson, from Oahu ports.

Thursday, Aug. 27.

Stmr J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.

Stmr Kaala, Thompson, from Oahu ports.

Stmr Lehua, Nye, from Hawaii ports.

U. S. S. Monowai, Carey, from San Francisco.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, Aug. 25.

Am. bk Alden Besse, Potter, for San Francisco.

Am. bkine Robert Sudden, Birkholm, for Puget Sound.

Am. bk Andrew Welch, Drew, for San Francisco.

Stmr W. G. Hall, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii ports.

Stmr Kauai, Bruhn, for Punaluu, Hawaii.

Stmr Iwalani, Smyth, for Lahaina, Honokaa and Kukuhale.

Stmr Kaala, Thompson, for Oahu ports.

Stmr Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports.

Stmr Mikahala, Haglund, for Kauai ports.

Thursday, Aug. 27.

Stmr J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

VESSELS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Stmr Kaala, Thompson, for Oahu ports at 9 a.m.

Stmr Kinau, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii ports, at 10 a.m.

O. S. S. Monowai, Carey, for the Colonies.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Maalaea, per stmr Kaala, Aug. 27—Hon. H. P. Baldwin.

From Hawaii ports, per stmr Lehua, Aug. 27—J. S. Garret and wife and 3 on deck.

From San Francisco, per O. S. S. Monowai, Aug. 27—Mrs. J. R. Wilson, Mrs. M. E. Walker, Mrs. E. Wolfenden, Mrs. Strong and daughter, Mr. J. Renier and wife, Mr. T. E. Tracy and wife, Mr. H. M. Yerington and wife, Dr. G. E. Longway, Mr. Theo. Richards and wife, Mr. W. H. Babbitt, Judge A. Hartwell, Judge A. Perry, Miss Stephen, Miss Winter, Miss Alma Krusen, Miss Johnson, Miss C. B. Albright, Miss G. Lisle, Miss C. W. Wasson, Miss A. Wright, Mr. N. Appleton, Mr. A. A. McCurdy, Mr. C. A. Hartwell, Mr. A. T. Hartwell, Mr. E. Burleigh, Mr. J. F. Fredericks, Mr. R. Bliss, Mr. L. Voission, Steerage—C. A. West, O. S. Williams, A. J. Patterson, H. F. Lillie, W. L. Dissey, Jno. C. Gugel, W. J. Ramsay, Judson S. Hall, Mrs. F. B. West and child, Mrs. J. McAndrews and child, Mrs. G. W. Otterson, Mr. Chas. E. Rosecrans, Mrs. Rosecrans, Mrs. C. B. Edwards.

Departures.

For San Francisco, per bk Alden Besse, Aug. 25—Mrs. P. Rasmussen and daughter.

For Kauai, per stmr Mikahala, Aug. 25—Geo. H. Fairchild, Mrs. Berger, Misses Berger (2), Master C. O. Berger, C. E. King, J. H. Godfrey, P. T. Phillips, H. P. Walton, W. H. Rice, E. Stretz, Rev. A. V. Soares and 25 on deck.

For Hawaii, per stmr Iwalani, Aug. 25—Mrs. W. H. Rickard, Miss N. Rickard, Misses Rickard (2), Mrs. A. Lidgegate.

For Kauai, per stmr Ke Au Hou, Aug. 25—John Anderson and wife.

For Maui ports, per stmr Claudine, Aug. 25—Miss Cornwell, T. W. Greig, E. H. Bailey, F. Wittrock, J. Grunwald, Miss Frieberg, Mrs. Abbott and servant, Miss G. Whitney, Captain Ahlborn, Mrs. Cockett and child, J. K. Smyth, J. K. Kahookale, J. W. Price, D. C. Lindsay, A. H. Crook, Acheong, Mon Duck and wife, Aug. Homberg, R. A. Lyman, Jr., T. P. Harris, Miss E. des Reis, H. A. Parmalee and wife.

For Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr W. G. Hall, Aug. 25—Mrs. Clark, Miss Clark, H. Dickenson, R. Lane, Thomas Au, Master Ali, Mrs. I. A. Cummings, T. P. Cummings, S. Ke-Hi and wife, T. Shibusawa, Mrs. L. Wilson, Mrs. M. F. Scott, Miss Alice Eberle, J. K. R. Amatu, Mrs. Eldredge, Miss Keohokale, Thomas Cool and C. Akana.

For Victoria and Vancouver, per S. S. Miwera, Aug. 24—H. M. Whitney, A. Wilke, Thomas Brinley, W. C. Hollingshead, Richard Berling, Mrs. H. H. Goddard, Mrs. C. Greig, Miss J. H. Greig, W. W. Goodale, wife and child, Kim Sing Ting, Kim Fal Sing, Tenuira Kihiki Tojan Ingatara and wife, Huda Rikuno.

For Waimanalo, per stmr J. A. Cupa, min. Aug. 27—John Chalmers and wife and J. Sherman and wife.

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels from Due.

O. & S. S. Gaelic, China and Japan Aug. 28

Bkine S. N. Castle, San Fran Aug. 30

Schr Transit, San Fran Sept. 1

O. S. S. Australia, San Fran Sept. 4

VESSELS IN PORT.

NAVAL.

U. S. S. Adams, Watson, Lahaina MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)

Atm. bk Harvester, Beck, Newcastle.

Am. bkine Irmgard, Schmidt, San Francisco.

Am. bk W. H. Dimond, Nilson, San Francisco.

Am. bk S. C. Allen, Thompson, San Francisco.

Am. bk Albert, Griffiths, San Francisco.

U. S. S. Monowai, Carey, San Francisco.

WEDNESDAY

The 2d Day of September.

1788-2t

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1896—

S. S. Kinau,

CLARKE, Commander.

Will commence its Term on

THE

Kohala Girls' School

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, Hawaiian Islands. Fredericka Cook vs. Clark Matthew Cook. Libel for Divorce. The Republic of Hawaii:

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting:

You are commanded to summon Clark Matthew Cook, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the August term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 3rd day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M., to show cause why the claim of Fredericka Cook, plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed petition. And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceeding thereon.

Witness Hon. A. W. Carter, First Judge of the Circuit Court of (L.S.) the First Circuit at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, this 17th day of June, 1896.

(Sig.) HENRY SMITH, Clerk.

I certify that the foregoing to be a true copy of the original summons in said cause, and the said Court ordered publication of the same and continuance of said cause until the next November term of this Court.

Honolulu, August 26, 1896.

GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

1789F-6ta

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by J. W. Pitt to S. E. Dole, and by various assignments conveyed to the Kohala Sugar Company, dated April 15th, 1889, recorded Liber 111, page 397, notice is given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to-wit: non-payment of both interest and principal.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of J. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Monday, the 14th day of September, 1896, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle.

Dated Honolulu, August 21st, 1896.

KOHALA SUGAR COMPANY, Assignee of Mortgage.

The premises covered by said mortgage and to be sold consist of:

A lot of four and 8-10 acres of land in Kaneohe, Oahu, adjoining Kalau's kuleana, the stream and the main road, being the same premises conveyed to W. E. Pitt by Rev. H. H. Parker in 1876, by deed recorded in Liber 59, page 270.

1787-7t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, administrator of the estate of Hee Fong, deceased intestate, hereby gives notice to all the creditors of the said deceased to present their claims, duly authenticated, and with proper vouchers, if any exist, even if the same is secured by mortgage upon real estate, to him, at his place of business, to-wit: the office of Ving, Fat & Company, on King Street, near Bethel Street, in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, within six months from the day of the publication of this notice, or they shall be forever barred.